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LAO FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

12 Oct Arrival

AU121526 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 12 Oct (BTA) -- Today Mr Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, foreign minister of Laos and deputy prime minister, arrived on an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria.

Mr Phoun Sipaseut was received by Mr Petur Mladenov member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, foreign minister of Bulgaria.

In line with the guest's four day schedule the two ministers are to open official talks this afternoon.

Mladenov Dinner Toast

AU141302 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 81 p 6

[Report on toast by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner in honor of Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], Lao foreign minister and deputy prime minister, at 12 October official dinner in Sofia]

[Text] In his toast, Comrade Petur Mladenov highly evaluated the meetings and toasts with the Lao comrades, which are contributing to enriching our friendship and cooperation and to strengthening peace and socialism. The personal contacts and agreements between comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kaysone Phomvihan are the basis of the dynamic and successful development of Bulgarian-Lao relations. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Lao People's Democratic Republic strengthened these relations and gave them a new vitality.

During the heroic struggle for freedom and independence as well as today, when they have made their choice and are making efforts to restore their ancient land, the Lao people have many loyal friends and allies. Our party and country are among them. We are firmly confident that with the assistance and support of the great USSR and the socialist community countries and under the leadership of the LPRP, your people will overcome the difficulties and defend their land against the Beijing hegemonists and will construct a happy and prosperous socialist Laos.

The progress of our peoples and of all mankind is unthinkable without peace, said Comrade Petur Mladenov. Therefore, we are greatly alarmed by the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the adventurist policy of imperialism and hegemonism. The militaristic U.S. circles are provoking an unprecedented arms race, striving to violate the existing balance of forces and increasing the danger of a thermonuclear war.

We have repeatedly declared that the peace program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is a reliable platform for achieving a lasting world peace. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is unreservedly supporting the new Soviet proposals made at the 36th UN General Assembly. We constantly strive toward turning the Balkans into a region of lasting peace, stability, confidence and good-neighborliness. This was the goal of the proposals made at the 12th BCP Congress, as well as the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The policy of hegemonism and imperialism in Southeast Asia is evoking deep alarm. The security of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea is jeopardized and their development along the road of progress and socialism is being hindered. Acting together, Beijing and Washington are striving to intensify the tension and confrontation between the ASEAN and Indo-Chinese countries. This policy contradicts the basis interests and strivings of all peoples in the region to live in peace and cooperation, and it is doomed to fail.

We are firmly convinced that the problems in this part of the world can and must be solved through a direct dialogue between the three Indo-Chinese countries and the ASEAN member-countries. The constructive proposals of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and friendship and cooperation, as well as the new initiatives contained in the memorandum of the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Basic Principles on Peaceful Coexistence Between Indochina and ASEAN," are the basis of this dialogue, Comrade Petur Mladenov stressed in conclusion.

Sipaseut Dinner Toast

AU141301 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 81 p 6

[Report on toast by Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], Lao foreign minister and deputy prime minister, at 12 October official dinner in Sofia given in his honor by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] Comrade Phou Sipaseut greets the BCP and the Bulgarian Government and people.

Lao-Bulgarian relations have existed for a long time, he stressed. He also stressed the special significance of our countries' delegations -- the visits to Bulgaria by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan in 1976 and Comrade Souphanouvong in 1979, when the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Bulgaria -- the crowning point of Lao-Bulgarian relations -- was signed. The meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kaysone Phomvihan in Bulgaria in August of this year was also important. All this has contributed to further developing the friendship, combat solidarity and cooperation between our countries.

We note with great satisfaction, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut continued, that under the wise leadership of the BCP, led in the past by Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov and now by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the fraternal Bulgarian people, with their traditional diligence and heroism and with Soviet assistance, has turned Bulgaria into a developed socialist country. The foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at peace and stabilizing the Balkans, and Bulgaria's proposals on turning the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, increase its role and authority in the international arena, in which Bulgaria is contributing to the cause of peace throughout the world.

Under the wise leadership of the LPRP, relying on its own forces and with the solidarity and mutual assistance of the three Indo-Chinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea -- as well as with the great assistance of the USSR, the socialist countries and the other friendly countries throughout the world, and specifically with Bulgarian assistance, our people have succeeded in preserving the independence, sovereignty and security of the motherland and scored successes in the construction of socialism.

The U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists are continuing to create a tense situation in Southeast Asia, pushing the ASEAN countries toward confrontation with the Indo-Chinese countries. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, together with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, is constantly searching for ways to peacefully solve the problems, as it was pointed out in the mutual declarations of the three Indo-Chinese countries. Recently we expressed our will once again by issuing a new program of seven articles on the mutual coexistence of the Indo-Chinese countries and ASEAN, and for peace, cooperation, friendship and security in Southeast Asia. These principles were widely supported by Bulgaria, the fraternal socialist countries and other peace-loving countries throughout the world.

On behalf of the Lao party, Government and people, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut expressed deep gratitude for the support and valuable assistance rendered by the Bulgarian party, Government and people to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Dwelling on the present world situation, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut pointed out that it continues to be tense because the imperialists, allied with the international reactionaries, are following a policy of confrontation with the USSR, continuing the arms race. They have decided to produce the neutron bomb and are creating tension in various world regions, something which is dangerous for mankind, which is striving toward progress and prosperity. Therefore, he said, we cordially support the peaceful proposals made at the 26th CPSU Congress as well as the other peaceful proposals of the socialist countries.

In conclusion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the visit of the Lao delegation is taking place during a period in which all the Bulgarian people are celebrating the historic 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state. He pointed out that the festive feelings are also shared by the Lao people, and that a committee to mark Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary has been formed in Laos.

Talks in Sofia 13 Oct

AU131448 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 13 Oct (BTA) -- This morning the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, and of Laos, Mr Phoun Sipaseut, had official talks here on international and bilateral issues.

They were unanimous in their condemnation of the policy of the American imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists aimed at aggravating the international situation, at stepping up the arms race and at flagrant interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

A complete Bulgarian and Laotian support was expressed for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The two parties to the talks pointed to the necessity to rally all the progressive forces in the world in the struggle against war and aggression.

Mr Petur Mladenov spoke about the trends consistent with the principled Marxist-Leninist policy of Bulgaria, about the proposals made at the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party for the conversion of the Balkans into a region of lasting peace and stability, of trust and goodneighbourliness.

The two ministers made a detailed survey of the situation in Southeast Asia.

The minister of foreign affairs of Laos spoke about the policy of the American imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists in that region, a policy leading up to the straining of tensions and to confrontations between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN countries.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Phoun Sipaseut think that the problems in that part of the world should be solved through dialogues between the three Indochina states and the ASEAN member-countries upon the constitutional proposals of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The assessment of Bulgaro-Laotian relations is that they are following an upward course of development. Great contribution to this has been made by the meetings and the talks of the first party leaders and the heads of state of the two countries.

A mutual wish was expressed for further deepening of the fraternal friendship and the links of cooperation between Bulgaria and Laos on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty -- a document which corresponds to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism.

Today the minister of foreign affairs of Laos was received by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Ministerial Council.

Meeting With Filipov

AU132020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy prime minister of Laos and minister of foreign affairs, During their friendly talks they discussed opportunities for further development of bilateral relations between the two countries. Particular attention was devoted to the prospects of development of bilateral relations pertaining to the trade sector and to production sharing in certain economic fields. Comrade Grisha Filipov gave an official luncheon in honor of the highranking guest at the Boyana Residence today.

Varna Visit

AU132014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Laos, arrived in Varna in the late this afternoon, where he will inspect industrial, transportation and agricultural projects in Varna Okrug.

Visit Concludes, 15 Oct

AU151044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] On 15 October Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, departed Bulgaria. He paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs.

At Sofia Airport the Lao foreign minister was seen off by Minister Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers of foreign affairs and other officials.

Parting Statement

AU151442 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 15 Oct (BTA) -- Today Mr Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of Laos stressed that it is Beijing's greater state hegemony and the bellicose nature of American imperialism and the other reactionary forces, which is the main obstacle for resolving the contradictions existing between the Indochina countries on the one hand and the ASEAN member countries on the other.

Before leaving Bulgaria he said: "Southeast Asia figures as target number one in Beijing leadership s expansionist plans. They are getting their weapon sharp to point it at Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, because these three Indochina countries, which have already won their full national independence, pose a serious impediment to Beijing's plans for expansion to the south".

Mr Phoun Sipaseut emphasized that Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have always expressed their will to settle the contradictions between the two groups of the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN through a peaceful way and have set forth constructive proposals for peace, security, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

"We are firmly convinced", he stressed, "that the issues Asia and the world are facing can be resolved solely through a dialogue."

The Lao foreign minister also said that his country is unreservedly backing the USSR's peace initiatives, explained by Mr Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He also supports Mongolia's proposal for signing a treaty on non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations among the states of Asia and the Indian Ocean region.

Mr Phoun Sipaseut expressed satisfaction with his four-day official and friendly visit to Bulgaria pointing to the unanimity of views found on all the questions discussed.

This morning he left for Budapest.

FILIPOV RECEIVES TANZANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU151642 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Lt Gen Abdallah Twalipo, minister of defense of the United Republic of Tanzania. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, also attended the talks.

RUSEV, NICARAGUA'S MARTINEZ SPEAK IN SOFIA

AU151926 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 15 Oct (BTA) -- There are wide-ranging possibilities for economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Nicaragua. This statement was made today during the talks between the chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber for Trade and Industry, Mr Petur Rusev, and the visiting here minister of foreign trade of Nicaragua, Mr Alejandro Martinez.

After making his guest familiar with the economic tasks Bulgaria is facing now, Mr Rusev underlined that she can render help to Nicaragua in the development of her agriculture, in tapping out her natural resources, in electrification of her towns and villages and in training of specialists. Mr Rusev pointed out that there are no obstacles for the promotion of classical trade, too. Mr Rusev also dwelt on questions pertaining to cooperation in organizing various fairs.

On his part Mr Alejandro Martinez thanked for the help Bulgaria is rendering to Nicaragua. He expressed the willingness of his government to develop all-round economic ties with Bulgaria.

LILOV HEADS BCP DELEGATION TO PORTUGAL

Friendship Rally

AU111931 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Madrid, 11 Oct (BTA) -- A BCP delegation, which is on visit to Portugal at the invitation of the CC [Central Committee] of the Portuguese Communist Party, took part in a big friendship rally of the Portuguese Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party in the town of Celos.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, who heads the Bulgarian delegation, said in his speech that the relations between the two parties are sound and based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Mr Lilov made the Portuguese communists familiar with Bulgaria's successes in the construction of the developed socialist society, with her peaceful foreign policy aimed at preservation and furthering of detente, at peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

Mr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, expressed in his speech the feelings of sincere friendship, respect and gratitude experienced by the Portuguese Communists and working people towards the party and motherland of Georgi Dimitrov. He stressed the BCP internationalist traditions of long standing, its loyalty to the invincible teaching of scientific socialism. Mr Alvaro Cunhal anaylzed the political situation in Portugal, emphasized the threats to the process of democratization in that country and the necessity of strengthening the unity of the progressive forces in defence of the achievements of the April revolution.

Communique Released

AU141758 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 81 p 6

[Communique on the visit of a BCP delegation headed by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, to Portugal from 7 through 11 October]

[Text] Lisbon, 12 Oct (BTA) -- At the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee, a BCP delegation was composed of the following members: Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee member and Central Committee secretary, leader of the delegation; Georgi Kardashev, BCP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Silistra Okrug BCP Committee; Khristo Maleev, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, and Katerina Vasileva, responsible political aide of the BCP Central Committee.

The BCP Central Committee delegation held talks with a PCP delegation including the following officials: Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the BCP and leader of the delegation; Domingo Abrantes, member of the PCP Political Committee and of the Central Committee Secretariat; (Jose Bernardino), member of the PCP Central Committee, and (Graca Felipe), member of the PCP Central Committee International Department.

The BCP delegation visited the PCP Regional Committee in the province of Alentejo, the municipal council in the town of Serpa, an agricultural cooperative in the province of Beja, as well as the MAG plants in the town of Alverca. The delegation took part in a friendship rally organized in the town of (Chelus), at which Aleksandur Lilov and Alvaro Cunhal took the floor.

The talks between the two delegations proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship as is characteristic of the traditional relations existing between the two parties. During these talks the two delegations exchanged opinions and briefed each other on the situation in their respective countries and on their two parties' tasks, as well as on certain issues pertaining to the internatioanl situation and to the communist and workers movement.

The PCP delegation briefed the Bulgarian delegation on the activities of Portuguese communists, who are indissoulubly linked to the workers class and the workers masses, and on their work in defense of those democratic achievements that are an essential part of the democratic system laid down in the constitution of the republic. The members of the Portuguese delegation briefed their Bulgarian comrades on the proposals that are being perseveringly submitted by the PCP for joint action with all democratic forces, actions aimed at foiling the subversive plans of reaction aimed at ensuring a democratic alternative to the present Portuguese Government and its policy.

The PCP delegation expressed the high appreciation of the Portuguese communists for the successes achieved by socialist Bulgaria under the leadership of the BCP, and for the peace-loving foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It wished the Bulgarian communists new successes in implementing the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress.

The BCP delegation reported on the tasks which the BCP and all Bulgarian people are now coping with in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, as well as on our country's comprehensive achievements in building a developed socialist society. The Portuguese comrades were briefed on the active foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to safeguard peace, security, cooperation and social progress in Europe and throughout the world, as well as on the activities aimed at transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, into a zone of lasting peace, good-neighborly relations and understanding.

The BCP delegation expressed the unchanging solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and working people with the selfless struggle waged by their Portuguese comrades for the preservation of the Portuguese people's rights and freedoms, and for the progressive changes implemented by the April revolution and by the democratic, constitutional regime.

In discussing the international situation, the two delegations expressed their high appreciation for the successes achieved by the working people and by peoples in different continents in the struggle for democracy, national independence, progress, socialism and communism. The importance of the socialist countries' successes and achievements was pointed out in particular.

The BCP and PCP delegations expressed their common concern at the aggravation of the international atmosphere and at the increase of the threat of war. They denounced the policy of American imperialism, and the policy of the most reactionary and aggressive imperialist circles within NATO. The two delegations resolutely declared themselves against the arms race, the production of the neutron bomb by the United States, the projects of deploying new U.S. medium range missiles on West European territory, and the escalation of the aggression carried out by the racist regime of the South African Republic, supported by the United States, against the people of Angola and the other peoples in South Africa.

The two delegations stressed that the intensified aggressive character of American imperialism is aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community. It is aimed at impeding the successful construction of socialism and communism, at stopping the intensification of the working people waged by peoples on all continents, and at preventing or slowing down progress along the path of national independence and social progress along which an increasing number of states are proceeding. The two delegations stressed that the intensified aggressive character of American imperialism is aimed at imposing imperialist hegemony upon international relations.

The two delegations emphasized the importance of an upsurge in the struggle for peace waged by the people's masses in capitalist countries, and particularly in Europe. They pointed out the significance of the peaceful proposals submitted by the USSR and the socialist community countries, as well as the urgent necessity of negotiations likely to put an end to the escalation of tension and confrontation, and likely to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war.

The two delegations devoted particular attention to the necessity of strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement, and to the cohesion and mutual solidarity of the great revolutionary forces of our time, such as the USSR, the other socialist countries and the progressive countries, as well as the workers movement in capitalist countries and the national liberation movement. It is only with joint efforts that we will be able to ensure the progress of the liberation struggle waged by the working people and by numerous peoples.

It is only with such joint actions that we will be able to overcome the dangers of the aggressive and militarist policy conducted by imperialism.

The BCP and PCP delegations confirmed their peoples' active solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who are struggling to achieve freedom and national independence, and are fighting against the aggressive policy of imperialism, against fascism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The two delegations expressed their concern at the offensive of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. Taking advantage of "Soldiarity" as their main political instrument and with the active support of imperialism, these forces are undermining the people's power. The two delegations expressed their solidarity with the PZPR and with the Polish people in their struggle for the defense and consolidation of socialism in Poland. The defense and strengthening of socialism in Poland is in the interest of the Polish people, as well as in the interest of progressive forces in all countries and in the interest of international security and peace.

In expressing their high appreciation of the relations existing between the two fraternal parties, the two delegations once more confirmed the will of the PCP and the BCP to continue to develop their relations of close friendship, cooperation and solidarity and also in the future, relations that are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The BCP and PCP expressed their resolve to persist in their actions aimed at consolidating friendly relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Portugal in the interest of the two peoples.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV CONGRATULATE GDR COUNTERPARTS

AU091946 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we convey to you, to the SED Central Committee, to the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, the most sincere congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the GDR.

The creation of the GDR on 7 October 1947, as a result of the defeat of Hitler's fascism and the victory of the glorious Soviet Army, is an historic event of great importance. For the first time a workers and peasants state was established on German territory. The dream of many generations of fighters of the German revolutionary movement finally came true.

Throughout the last 32 years that have elapsed, the industrious people of the GDR, under the leadership of its militant vanguard -- the SED -- with the decisive and selfless assistance of the Soviet Union and in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, have achieved remarkable successes in their country's socioeconomic and political development. The 10th SED Congress which took place in 1981 highly appreciated these great achievements along the path of the country's socialist development and mapped out plans for the further construction of a developed socialist society in the GDR.

With its consistent and peaceloving foreign policy the GDR, being an inseparable part of the fraternal socialist community, has become an important factor in strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The Bulgarian communists and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are congratulating the GDR people on these great achievements with all their hearts.

It is with joy and gratification that we ascertain today that relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, in all spheres of social life are becoming increasingly close and effective. In following the revolutionary traditions of our two Marxist-Leninist parties and the traditions of both the Bulgarian and the German workers classes in the joint struggle against capitalism and fascism and in the construction of socialism, our two countries and peoples are linked and working together in fraternal alliance and useful cooperation. In close unity of action with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries they are worthily contributing to the preservation of world peace.

The people's republic of Bulgaria will also contribute in the future to further intensifying fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed on 14 September 1977.

On the occasion of the GDR national holiday, we wish you, dear comrades, all communists and the workers class, as well as all working people in the GDR, new great successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, devoted to the construction of a developed socialist society in your home country, and in the interests of peace and socialism. We wish you personal happiness, good health and success in your work.

BRIEFS

VOLGOGRAD DELEGATION -- On 9 October Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received the delegation of the USSR Voroshilovgrad Oblast, led by Boris Goncharenko, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the CPSU Voroshilovgrad Oblast Committee, which is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the Voroshilovgrad Oblast days, celebrated in Pernik Okrug. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

YEMENI DELEGATION -- Sofia, 9 Oct (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Auditing Commission of the Yemen Socialist Party, led by its chairman Mr (Said Salem al-Heiba), was on visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP. The delegation had talks at the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the BCP and at the "Foreign Policy and International Relations" Department of the CC of the BCP. During the talks which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, Mr Stoyan Karadzhov, and the secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, made the Yemeni guests familiar with the work of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, with the international activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the tasks the Bulgarian Communists are tackling at present in implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The Yemeni delegation left the country today. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 9 Oct 81 AU]

RADIOTELEMETRIC STATION -- On 8 October at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences' cosmic center, near Stara Zagora, academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, commissioned the national radiotelemetric station. The station is an important unit in the socialist countries' uniform telemetric system. It will be used for receiving data from the satellites of the Intercosmos program. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

POLISH SITUATION AKIN TO START OF 1956 EVENTS

LD161010 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] For over 1 year Poland has been seeking a solution to its economic and social problems in a vicious circle of de facto dual rule. The PZPR Central Committee has started its deliberations in a situation which strongly resembles the beginning of the counterrevolution in Hungary in 1956. Our note deals with this at great length:

At their meeting in Gdansk the officials of the so-called Solidarity left no one in any doubt as to the path they intend to take. They are escalating planned anarchy in Poland's economic and social life. Industrial production and the extraction of raw materials continue to drop throughout the country.

The leaders of Solidarity are now quite openly striving to seize power in Poland. This is the result of an opportunist policy of indecision and concessions, which reaped its poisonous fruit in Hungary 25 years ago. Fruitless maneuvering merely played into the hands of demagogy by the enemies and ultimately led in Poland and in Hungary to an upsurge of opportunism even in the ranks of the party.

There is no doubt that there were things to be completed, put right or renewed in Poland's social development even before 1980: not as regards socialism, whose foundations had not even been built there, but as regards developments which were increasingly deviating from the principles of socialist construction.

A line of dialogue and agreement -- yes. But we have acted in too much haste when we proceeded along it with everyone and anyone, even with those who spit at us, Marian (Wal), first secretary of the enterprise party organization of the Ursus engineering plant, said at a meeting of the Warsaw PZPR Committee.

It now seems to be admitted -- at least in parts -- that a discussion with people whose program is to liquidate socialism in Poland is senseless. Instead, what is needed is a firm response of the party and state leadership and all responsible Poles in the name of defending the basic values of socialism, no longer by words but by practical deeds, and a clear program implemented to the last iota -- that is the way to struggle against those who want to return Poland to prewar conditions.

Otherwise, weakness, impotence and continuing concessions to antisocialist forces can lead Poland into the situation of Hungary in 1956 with all this implied. Besides, the bloodshed and losses of the last act of the counterrevolution in Hungary 25 years ago are only too well known. They ought to serve as a warning and lesson but, above all, as a call for responsibility of the PZPR for the defense of socialism.

GUSTAV HUSAK, ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS SIGN TREATY

AU141748 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Oct 81 pp 1,2

["Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the CSSR and Angola," signed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, in Prague on 12 October 1981]

[Text] The CSSR and the People's Republic of Angola, proceeding from the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Angolan peoples, established in the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism;

Holding that the relations between the CPCZ and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, form the foundation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and countries;

Acknowledging that these relations correspond to the interests of the two peoples and countries and contribute to strengthening and promoting the two peoples' revolutionary gains and the cause of preserving peace and international security;

Defending the action unity and cooperation of all progressive forces in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence and social progress, inspired by the jointly shared ideas of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all its forms and manifestations;

Guided by the principles and aims of the UN Charter, have agreed to conclude the following treaty on friendship and cooperation:

Article 1

The contracting parties solemnly declare their determination to promote and intensify relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of the principles of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

Article 2

The contracting parties will strive for the expansion of political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation and trade relations on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

Article 3

The contracting parties will expand direct contacts among social organizations and cultural and scientific institutions, aimed at arriving at a better mutual knowledge of the life, work, experience and building results of the two countries' peoples.

Article 4

The CSSR appreciates the political nonalignment of the People's Republic of Angola as an important factor in the struggle against imperialism, for the liberation of nations, and for peace and cooperation among all countries of the world.

The People's Republic of Angola appreciates the CSSR's socialist foreign policy as an important contribution to the cause of safeguarding peace in Europe and the world, and to strengthening international security and the process of easing international tension.

Article 5

The contracting parties will continue to contribute to the struggle for peace and international security, and will make efforts to deepen the process of international detente and expand it to the military sphere with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control, eliminating the use of force in international relations and solving disputes among states by peaceful means.

Article 6

The contracting parties will continue to actively contribute to the struggle for a final liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all its forms and manifestations, and for the complete implementation of the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and nations.

Article 7

The contracting parties will seek a democratic restructuring of international economic relations and pledge their solidarity with the struggle for establishing an international economic order on the principles of justice and equality.

Article 8

To establish specific procedures for the provisions of this treaty, the contracting parties will hold regular consultations on various levels with the aim of exchanging views on the development of mutual relations and international issues.

Article 9

The contracting parties solemnly vow that they will not take part in any alliance, actions or activity directed against the other contracting party.

Article 10

The contracting parties declare that commitments arising from other international treaties concluded by them do not run counter to the provisions of this treaty, and pledge that they will not conclude any international treaty that would run counter to the provisions of this treaty.

Article 11

Any questions that might arise between the contracting parties in connection with the interpretation or execution of any provision of this treaty will be dealt with in direct negotiations in the spirit of friendship, understanding and mutual respect.

Article 12

This treaty is subject to ratification and will come into effect on the day of the exchange of the ratification documents, which will take place in Luanda, capital of the People's Republic of Angola.

Article 13

This treaty is concluded for a period of 20 years and will be automatically extended by another 5 years unless one of the contracting parties expresses by written notice, 1 year before the day of its expiry, that it wishes to rescind the treaty.

Issued in Prague on 12 October 1981 in two copies, each of them in the Czech and Portuguese languages, with both versions being equally valid.

(Signed) On behalf of the CSSR Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president; on behalf of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Communique on Dos Santos Visit

AU141845 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] The following joint Czechoslovak-Angolan communique was issued at the end of Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit:

On 9-12 October 1981, on an invitation extended by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR.

In the course of his visit, the chairman of the MPLA - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola laid a wreath at the memorial of the Unknown Warrior at Zizkov and a bouquet of flowers at the tomb of Klement Gottwald.

During his stay in the CSSR, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his entourage visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, in which they were accorded a warm welcome by the Czechoslovak working people.

The talks, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of full mutual understanding, were marked by a full unanimity of views.

For the Czechoslovak side, the talks were further attended by:

Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs; Vratislav Vajnar, CPCZ Central Committee member and the head of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary; Josef Nagr, CSSR minister of agriculture and food; Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade; Milos Vesely, CSSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola.

For the Angolan side:

Alfonso van Dunem Mbindo, member of the MPLA - Labor Party Central Committee and secretary for foreign relations; Paulo Teixeira Jorge, member of the MPLA - Labor Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola; Arturo Vidal Gomes, member of the MPLA - Labor Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture of the People's Republic of Angola; Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry and energy of the People's Republic of Angola; Paulino Pinto Joao, state secretary for cooperation; Antonio Jose Mirando, member of the army's General Staff; Jose Maria, presidential secretary; Carlos Fernandes, presidential secretary.

Comrade Gustav Husak acquainted Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos with the significant activity of the CPCZ and all working people in implementing the conclusions fo the 16th party congress, and with the main trends of the CSSR's political, economic and social developments in the coming years. Comrade Gustav Husak also informed him about the tasks and objectives of Czechoslovak foreign policy in the struggle for peace and socialism.

The Angolan side highly valued the results accomplished by the Czechoslovak people in building an advanced socialist society. It underscored the importance of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress aimed at further raising the material, spiritual and cultural standards of the Czechoslovak people. At the same time it highly valued the aid and support which the Czechoslovak people are extending to the people of the People's Republic of Angola in national reconstruction.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the conclusions of the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, concentrating on accelerating the country's development and on creating material and ideological foundations for building socialism; about the struggle of the Angolan people to defend their revolutionary accomplishment; about the support of the People's Republic of Angola's people for the cause of the liberation of nations, especially in the south of Africa, and about the severe consequences of the recent Pretoria regime's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

The Czechoslovak side highly valued the significant successes achieved by the Angolan people in their struggle for the defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, condemned the continuing aggression of the Pretoria regime against the People's Republic of Angola, and expressed the full fupport of the CPCZ, the CSSR Government and the Czechoslovak people for the struggle of the Angolan people for realizing the goals of the Angolan revolution.

The two sides assessed Czechoslovak-Angolan relations in detail and noted with satisfaction their development and deepening in all spheres on the basis of the two countries' traditional friendship and identity of goals in building a socialist society. They noted that the foundation for dynamic development of mutual relations is the cooperation between the CPCZ and the MPLA-Labor Party, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the dynamic development of mutual relations in the sphere of political, economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation, and in the training of health and cultural cadres. They affirmed their determination to further expand mutual relations in these and other spheres, and to search for new, perfected forms of mutually advantageous cooperation.

During the visit, the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola signed a treaty on friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Angola, which expresses the achieved level of mutual relations and the prospects for further cooperation between the two countries.

Also signed during the visit were a credit agreement, an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of energy engineering, a memorandum on economic cooperation in various industrial sectors, an operational plan for the cultural agreement, a protocol on cooperation between CTK and ANGOP, and a protocol on cooperation between Czechoslovak Television and the television of the People's Republic of Angola.

The two sides assessed in detail the main issues of the international situation and noted an absolute unity of views on all issues discussed. They see the most urgent task as being the preservation of peace and averting the danger of nuclear war. They expressed their serious concern over the recent dangerous deterioration of the situation in the world, which has been caused by the activation of the aggressive policy of imperialism, primarily of the United States, which is directed against the socialist and other progressive countries and against the national liberation movement. They resolutely condemn the interference of North American imperialism in the internal affairs of other states, and categorically reject all U.S. attempts to pass off entire spheres of the world as spheres of its vital interests with the intention of achieving their political, economic and military domination.

The two sides voice their full support for the Soviet proposals adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and for the other initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at strengthening peace, deepening the process of detente and halting the feverish pursuit of arms.

The two sides categorically condemned the U.S. administrations' decision to start producing neutron weapons, and advocate a speedy conclusion of a treaty banning the production, stockpiling and use or nuclear and neutron weapons.

While assessing the situation in Europe, the two sides expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will yield specific and positive results reinforcing the process of detente and strengthening peaceful cooperation among European states, and that it will also convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The two sides emphasized the danger posed by NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missles in some West European countries. This step represents a grave threat to European nations and world peace.

The two sides unequivocally advocate the restoration of talks on strategic arms limitation and halting the feverish pursuit of arms, and the adoption of concrete disarmament measures, having in mind the ultimate goal — general and complete disarmament. In this context, they expressed their full support for the UN declaration on international cooperation for attaining the goals of disarmament, whose consistent implementation can significantly contribute to this endeavor.

The two sides analyzed in detail the situation on the African Continent, noting with satisfaction the growing number of progressive African countries, which constitute a firm basis for new successes in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism.

The two sides expressed their profound concern over the situation in the south of Africa and resolutely condemned the racist Pretoria regime which, in cooperation with the United States, is stepping up its interference in the internal affairs and its armed attacks on the front states, particularly the People's Republic of Angola, with the aim of destabilizing the Angolan revolution and preventing the country's peaceful development.

The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president assured the Angolan delegation of the support and solidarity of the CPCZ, the CSSR Government and the Czechoslovak people with the Angolan people's revolutionary struggle in defending the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In this context he stressed the right of the People's Republic of Angola for legitimate defense, individual or collective, in keeping with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

The two sides paid particular attention to the issue of Africa's complete decolonization and condemned Namibia's unlawful occupation by the racist Pretoria regime. They demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa and the termination of Namibia's occupation, and reaffirmed their active support for the Namibian people's struggle for national liberation, under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], as their only legitimate representative.

The two sides advocated the fulfillment of the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly's special session, which condemns Namibia's occupation and demands the introduction of general, mandatory sanctions against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

The two sides noted the continuing escalation of internal strife within the apartheid system in the Republic of South Africa, and endorsed the South African people's determination to fight against this disgraceful system and for national liberation. They expressed their full solidarity with and support for the African National Congress, the South African people's revolutionary vanguard.

The CSSR highly appreciates the front countries' contribution to the cause of the liberation of those peoples in southern Africa that still suffer from oppression.

The two sides expressed their support for the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity concerning the solution of the West Sahara issue on the basis of the West Saharan people's right to self-determination.

While assessing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their grave concern over Israel's aggressive policy. They expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people against Israeli aggression, and emphasized that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem is possible only on the basis of Israel's complete withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem, and by ensuring the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to establish an independent state of their own. They stressed that such a solution of the Middle East problem can only be reached with the equal participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, which is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for the concrete proposals contained in the declaration of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of August 1981 on a political solution through negotiations with the neighboring countries of Pakistan and Iran.

The two sides confirmed their full support for the constructive steps of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic aimed at achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and condemned all attempts at aggression and attacks against those countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two countries express their support for the national liberation movement in Central America and the Caribbean, and for peoples of other Latin American countries in their struggle for freedom and democratic rights. They resolutely condemn the United States' endeavor to reverse -- by threats and economic and military pressure, including terror -- the revolutionary development in Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada. They expressed their full solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of El Salvador under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguards -- the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The two sides stressed the necessity to ensure peace and security in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, and expressed themselves in favor of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The two sides expressed their determination to contribute to the reconstruction of international economic relations and expressed their solidarity with the struggle for establishing an international economic order based on the principles of justice and equality.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed their full satisfaction with the results of the talks, which manifested an absolute identity of views on all questions under discussion. They expressed the conviction that the visit's fruitful results will become an important impetus for further promoting fraternal friendship and the development of cooperation between the CPCZ and the MPLA-Labor Party, and between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Angola.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed cordial thanks for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him and the members of his entourage during their stay in the CSSR, and invited Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, to pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

INDRA-LED ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA

Dinner for Indra

LD131046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Algeria: Rabah Bitat, president of the People's National Assembly, gave a dinner last night in honor of the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, which is on an official friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

At the dinner, Comrade Indra expressed his appreciation of the successes achieved by Algeria during the relatively short period since independence. He also expressed the conviction that the present visit of our delegation and its talks with Algerian representatives will contribute significantly to the further development of cooperation and friendly relations between the representative bodies and the peoples of both friendly countries. He then spoke about topical tasks of constructing an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia after the 16th CPCZ Congress, and stressed the importance of the process of detente and the broadening of cooperation amongst states.

He paid high tribute to the proposals of the Soviet Union to make the Mediterranean area a zone of peace, and for solutions to the situations in the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean and southern Africa.

In his response to Alois Indra's speech, Rabah Bitat expressed satisfaction with the smooth development of traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the legislative bodies and the peoples of both countries, and stressed the interest of both sides in its further strengthening.

Meeting With Abdelghani

LD132306 Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 13 Oct (CTK) -- The visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, headed by its chairman Alois Indra, was received here today by Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Politburo of the National Liberation Front Party.

Alois Indra and Ahmed Abdelghani reviewed the traditionally friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Algeria and exchanged opinions on the international situation. They agreed that the causes of the Middle East crisis rest in the refusal of imperialism and Zionism to recognize the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own state.

Later in the day, the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation met for a friendly discussion of the political and economic development in the two countries with National Liberation Front party Politburo member Mohamed Cherif Messaadia. It was stressed that socialist and developing countries are members of the united front against imperialism.

Talk With Bendjedid

LD151648 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, who is heading a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation on a friendly visit to Algeria, was received this afternoon by the general secretary of the FLN [National Liberation Front] party, President Chadli Bendjedid. Comrade Indra conveyed to the highest Algerian representative the cordial greetings of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. Chadli Bendjedid positively assessed the traditionally good relations between the two countries and stressed that the Algerian leadership has a great interest in a further all-round development of cooperation with Czechoslovakia and with other socialist countries.

CHARTER-77 SIGNATORY MUST SERVE JAIL TERM

NC152152 Paris AFP in English 2139 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Oct (AFP) -- An appeals court in Prague today confirmed a four-year prison sentence on Jiri Gruntorab, one of the signatories to the human rights manifesto Charter 77, according to Charter sources here. Mr Gruntorab, a 28-year-old worker, was also sentenced to three years restricted residence.

The sentence was passed on him last July for "subversive activities", including involvement in the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Accused (VONS), publishing of non-official reviews and corresponding with the U.S.-funded Radio Free Europe, based in Munich.

Mr Gruntorab rejected the court's jurisdiction and refused to answer questions.

Last week, the Prague Court of Appeal reduced by two years a seven and a half year prison sentence passed on Rudolf Battek, a former Charter spokesman and founder of VONS.

RUDE PRAVO: OIL PRODUCTS PRICE RISE UNAVOIDABLE

LD150954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] RUDE PRAVO today carries a commentary dealing with the necessary price measures concerning liquid fuels and lubricating oils.

The new measures, which have been adopted after a thorough and all-round consideration of the possibilities and needs of the national economy, affect all consumers of fuel oil, gasoline and oils, socialist organizations and citizens. The decisive part of the impact of these measures concerns the socialist sector, while direct consumption of private citizens will attract about one-sixth of this impact. At the same time the federal government adopted further major measures for achieving a better economy in the use of motor vehicles run by the state administration and by industrial and other organizations.

The RUDE PRAVO commentary emphasizes that these measures are unavoidable. Anyone following world developments and the development of our national economy, the problems we have, understands that it is impossible to avoid these measures. The conditions in which energy sources can be obtained have generally worsened. The Czechoslovak economy is not developing in isolation from the outside world. Because it is of a predominantly processing nature and its raw material and energy basis is relatively limited, it is to a considerable extent influenced by the situation on foreign markets.

The adopted measures aim at a stricter utilization of oil and oil-based products; if we had decided not to adopt these measures our economy could have found itself in considerable difficulties. The economy measures must also be seen in connection with the general endeavor to raise the effectiveness and quality of work and for a permanent growth of the technological-economic parameters of all our products, which must better assert themselves on the foreign markets so that our exports earn means sufficient to cover the needs of both the national economy and those needed for ensuring the living standards of the people, RUDE PRAVO says.

At the 16th CPCZ Congress Comrade Husak emphasized that the development of retail prices will be in many ways determined also by the standards of our work and by the raising of the productivity of labor. In the long run we cannot afford to sell more cheaply on the domestic market than we buy abroad and produce at home.

RUDE PRAVO further points out the necessity to master the growing problems, to more energetically eliminate disorders and shortcomings, and to require honest work from everybody.

The circumstances that have come into being cannot be ignored, nor can we avoid measures calling for greater demands in economy both in the life of the whole society and the lives of individual citizens. It is and will continue to be a valid point that our living standards can be determined only by the standards of our work, the RUDE PRAVO commentary entitled "Necessary Price Measures" emphasizes.

MILITARY OFFICIALS ATTEND POLISH ATTACHE'S PARTY

AU142040 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Polish Army, Col Henryk Szymanski, military, naval and air attache at the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in the GDR, gave a film cocktail in Berlin on Monday. The invitation was honored by deputy ministers of national defense Lt Gen Joachim Goldback, Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold and Adm Wilhelm Ehm. Also present were representatives from the public and social life of the GDR capital, delegations from party and mass organizations and the League for Friendship Among Peoples, generals and officers of the armed organs of the GDR and the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in the GDR and military attaches. Maciej Wirowski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR, also attended the cocktail party.

At the same time, in the Polish Information and Culture Center Col Szymanski opened an exhibition with works of Polish painters and graphic artists on socialist national defense and an exhibition of medals, emblems and decorations of the Polish Army.

OTTO ARNDT RECEIVES POLISH MINISTER BEJGER

LD152350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) -- Head of the newly formed Office for Marine Economy of the People's Republic of Poland, Minister Stanislaw Bejger is in the GDR on a working visit from 14-15 October at the invitation of the GDR Minister for Transportation Otto Arndt. Both ministers held talks on the further development of cooperation in the field of maritime economy.

The Polish guest visited maritime and harbor installations in Rostock during his visit.

WARSAW PARTY AKTIV IS 'FIGHTING ALONE'

LD151438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (ADN) -- The political struggle in Poland is intensifying, inspired by Western centers of anti-communist subversion. According to TRYBUNA LUDU, this was stated by Jerzy Boleslawski, secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Voivodship Committee, at the committee's recent meeting. The forces hostile to socialism have drawn a wide range of the population, including young people, into their game, Working on the principle "the worse, the better" they are paralyzing attempts to normalize life and "are attacking the foundations of our state's existence -- the alliance with the Soviet Union."

Referring to the political terror of right wing forces against the PZPR, above all in the factories, Boleslawski stated that the capital's party aktiv was resisting this pressure, but that it was often fighting alone. In the view of many PZPR members, it is necessary for anarchy and destruction to be checked and for "the real face of the initiators and organizers of the newly formed groups and political directions, based on anti-communist doctrines, to be publicly exposed."

According to INTERPRESS the majority of speakers in the debate at the plenary meeting of the Warsaw PZPR Voivodship Committee sharply criticized the activity of the top party organs and accused them of "giving way too much and of having too much liberalism." Prof Jan Rychlewski said, "I am ready to fight for the party, but under a different leadership." He saw the causes of the crisis as being in the "excessive emphasis given to the national character of the Polish way to socialism, while at the same time ignoring universally applicable values."

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Marian Hall, first secretary of the PZPR Factory Committee of "Ursus," proposed calling a national conference of delegates of the ninth congress with the aim of bringing about changes in party leadership.

Concern was expressed in the many speeches, at the decline in party membership, particularly in the major production plants. PZPR membership has dropped since January by 14,276 (7.2 percent). In July only seven candidates were accepted.

SOLIDARITY-BACKED STRIKES CONTINUE IN POLAND

LD152232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (ADN) -- The Solidarity leadership is continuing its strikes in several parts of Poland in order to put further pressure on the government to force a change in various state measures.

In Zyradow (Skierniewice Voivodship) there have been strikes in all important industrial enterprises since 13 October. In Tomaszoe Mazowiecki (Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship) a 24-hour strike was provoked on 14 October by Solidarity. On the same day 2-hour "warning strikes" took place in 17 Polish chemical enterprises.

The Solidarity regional leadership has threatened an "occupation strike" for the whole of the Piotrkow Voivodship for [illegible] October.

TEXT OF HONECKER TOAST TO ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

AU151140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 81 p 3

[Toast by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at a dinner given in honor of visiting Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the Berlin State Council building on 12 October]

[Text] Dear Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos! Dear Angolan comrades! Dear comrades and friends!

I take pleasure in welcoming you, Comrade President, and your entourage, from the bottom of my heart once more to the GDR. We consider it an honor to host the leading representative of the Angolan people who are resolutely building a new life and warding off the criminal aggression of the South African racist regime. We greet you, dear Angolan comrades, as good friends and tested fellow combatants in the joint struggle for a peaceful and happy future of the peoples, for the victory of socialism.

I gladly remember the days of my visit in the People's Republic of Angola, the impressive meetings and talks with our unforgotten friend and comrade, Antonio Agostinho Neto, the cordial welcome extended to us by the people of your country. The treaty on friendship and cooperation we signed at that time has initiated a new phase in the relations between our two states. Full of satisfaction, we can state today that these fraternal relations are developing steadily and successfully. The decisive stimuli for that are provided by the traditionally friendly collaboration between the SED and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party.

In the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields we can note good results in our relations. Great progress has been scored in shaping them on a long-term basis. We equally appreciate the fact that the relations among the trade union, women's and youth organizations are becoming closer. Our peoples have moved closer together in fraternal collaboration. We are firmly determined to further deepen this collaboration.

Dear comrades and friends, in a historically short time the people of Angola, led by the MPLA-Labor Party, have achieved noteworthy revolutionary progress in building a new life.

The optimism with which your party and your people are implementing the decisions of the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party has confirmed our conviction that this construction work will continue to be crowned with success.

We know the hard struggle that the Angolan people have had to wage against the counterrevolutionary forces in the country and against their external enemies. As a bulwark in the struggle for national and social liberation, Angola enjoys a high reputation among all those in the world who have these goals at heart. It is being all the more attacked by the imperialist and racist forces. We most emphatically condemn the acts of war by the South African racist regime and demand the immediate withdrawal of its forces of aggression from Angolan territory.

You, dear Angolan comrades, may rest assured that we will continue to actively support you in mastering the complicated process of societal transformation in your country. Likewise, we are linked in solidarity with the other states in the south of Africa which are determined, irrespective of imperialist intrigues, to march forward on the road of independence and freedom.

Dear Comrade President, dear Angolan friends, you are visiting us at a time when peace and security in the world are exposed to serious dangers. In a course of unprecedented intensified armament, the most aggressive circles of NATO, primarily of the United States, are striving for military superiority. This peace-threatening policy is directed not only against the socialist countries but also against the national and social liberation movements of the peoples. Imperialism wants to dictate its will to the people from a position of strength.

That is why we consider it the commandment of the hour that the socialist and nonaligned states, all forces supporting freedom and social progress, collaborate even more actively. The stable foundation for this are the closely intertwined basic aims of real socialism and of the national and social liberation struggle. It is the firm solidarity against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, against imperialist tutelage and interference.

In the struggle for a safe peace on all continents, the movement of nonaligned countries has proved to be an important factor. The GDR supports their endeavors for peace, for a just system of equal international political and economic relations. In this sense we will further strengthen and deepen collaboration with the nonaligned countries. This also applies equally to the OAU.

The peace policy of the socialist countries is aimed at abolishing the danger of a nuclear disaster, at stopping the imperialist course of confrontation and at continuing detente. The central task is to halt the arms race and to put through specific disarmament measures on the basis of equality and equal security for all sides. To this end it is of particular importance that the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, scheduled for the end of November, on questions of arms limitation and disarmament lead to tangible results in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

Dear comrades and friends, today Africa is a continent of revolutionary changes that are of historic significance. In this process much progress has already been made. Now Namibia's independence is on the agenda.

The GDR regards the UN plan, which provides for ending the illegal occupation of this country and transfering power under UN control to the Namibian people, as a realistic basis for quickly and justly resolving the Namibian question. We firmly reject any attempts to undermine the UN decisions and to deny the Namibian people their genuine independence.

It is becoming more and more clear that the appeasement policy of imperialist circles is encouraging the racist regime in South Africa to continue its aggressive policy against Namibia and the neighbor countries.

However, the imperialist plans against the Namibian people's right to self-determination, hatched out behind closed doors, are doomed to failure.

We again reaffirm our fraternal solidarity with the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, our unrestricted sympathy goes to the people of South Africa who, under the leadership of the African National Congress [ANC], are struggling against the apartheid regime, for freedom, democracy, and the most elementary human rights.

Dear Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, dear Angolan comrades, during your stay in our country you will see for yourselves that our people are working hard to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Socialist competition is focused on achieving an increase in national economic performance, higher efficiency and better quality of production. All this serves to further strengthen our socialist state. It is of great importance for further shaping the developed socialist society and for defending peace.

Relying on the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, firmly anchored in the community of socialist states, we are achieving our aims for the benefit of the people. We are making our active contribution to the struggle for peace and socialism, to supporting the anti-imperialist movement.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to

-- The president of the MPLA-Labor party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, our friend and comrade, Jose Eduardo dos Santos,

-- To the fraternal collaboration of the SED and the MPLA-Labor party, of our peoples and states,

-- To new successes in safeguarding world peace,

-- To the well-being of all comrades and friends present here.

NAUMANN-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES AFRICAN TOUR

Leaves Angola 15 Oct

LD152222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1644 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda 15 Oct (ADN correspondent) -- The SED Central Committee delegation headed by the Politburo member Konrad Naumann ended its visit to Angola today and left for the Congo People's Republic. At Luanda Airport the delegation was given a cordial farewell by Evaristo Domingos, Politburo member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee.

During its 5-day visit the delegation held talks with leading representatives of the MPLA-Labor Party. During visits to Cabinda and Benguela the delegation learned of party work in these provinces.

Arrives in Congo

LD152338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2107 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Brazzaville, 15 Oct (ADN) --The SED delegation headed by Konrad Naumann arrived today in Brazzaville for a visit to the People's Republic of the Congo. The Congolese Workers' Party [PCT] had invited the SED delegation.

Pierre Nze, member of the PCT Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the People's Republic of the Congo and other public figures welcomed the visitors at the airport.

The object of the visit is to exchange views and experiences and to deepen relations between the two parties.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

14 Oct Arrival

LD141638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) -- The Finnish minister of foreign affiars, Paavo Vayrynen, arrived in Berlin today on an official visit. He was invited by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who cordially welcomed him at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Other leading officials of the GDR Foreign Ministry were also present at the gate, which was bedecked with the national flags of the two countries, to welcome the guests. Also present were the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the GDR to the Republic of Finland, Dr Joachim Mitdank, and the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Finland to the GDR, Kuuno Honkonen.

Meets Fischer

LD142158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) -- Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen today placed a wreath at the Monument Unter Den Linden in Berlin in homage to the victims of fascism and militarism. At the monument the guest was welcomed by the city commandant of the GDR capital, Lt Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, who informed him about the significance of the building.

The Finnish foreign minister and his party stood in silence for 1 minute in front of the eternal flame and urns containing soil from the battlefields from World War II and former fascist concentration camps.

Later, Paavo Vayrynen and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met for a first talk.

Received by Honecker 15 Oct

LD151530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1326 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) -- French Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Paavo Vayrynen, foriegn affairs minister of the Republic of Finland, for a discussion in the State Council building.

Minister Vayrynen conveyed cordial greetings from the president of the Republic of Finland, Dr Urho Kekkonen, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker with his good wishes for his quick recovery.

During the friendly meeting, the two politicians praised the high level of development in relations between the GDR and Finland. They were dynamic, harmonious and free from political controversial issues. In this way they set an example for implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act.

Erich Honecker and his Finnish guest agreed in expressing their concern at the exacerbation of the international situation and the threats to peace and security which had arisen as a result. they expressed the readiness and firm will of both states to intensify their efforts to check this fateful development. Today, securing peace is the decisive issue for mankind. They stressed in this respect the importance of flourishing bilateral cooperation which is increasingly gaining in importance for the continuity of the process of detente.

An important prerequisite for this was the identity of views on today's vital issues for mankind, securing world peace and preventing an nuclear inferno, which happily existed between the two states. The Helsinki Final Act must remain the recognized program for strengthening detente on an all-round basis.

The two sides were confident in noting the growth in international peace movements and the activities of realistically thinking, responsible politicians. Erich Honecker stressed his high regard for the longstanding, untiring work of the Finnish president, Dr Urho Kekkonen, toward understanding between peoples, for peace, detente and disarmament.

Present at the discussion, which took place in a cordial and open atmosphere, were GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler; GDR Ambassador to Finland Dr Joachim Mitdank; and the ambassador of the Finnish Republic in the GDR, Kuuno Honkonen.

Received by Stoph

LD152254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) -- Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph today received Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. During their constructive talk both sides voiced their satisfaction at the level of the well-developed, friendly and fruitful bilateral relations. They noted with satisfaction that good foundations have been created for their further dynamic development.

Willi Stoph briefed the Finnish foreign minister on the scuccessful efforts of the GDR working people to continue the time tested course of the unity of economic and social policy even under the more difficult international conditions of the 1980's for the benefit of the entire people.

Paavo Vayrynen gave an account of essential aspects of Finland's policy. He concurred with the view that new starting points for continued bilateral cooperation arising on a longterm basis from the economic development of the two countries should be sought out.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was present at the talk.

Talks With Fischer

LD152320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Today there was a comprehensive exchange of ideas on the international situation and bilteral relations between the foreign ministers of the GDR and the Republic of Finland, Oskar Fischer and Paavo Vayrynen, which took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

Both ministers stressed their agreement during the talks, that increased efforts are now more necessary than ever by the states and peoples in order to secure peace and toward the implementation of concrete steps in the field of military detente and disarmament. A policy of confrontation and of increased armament is against the vital interests of the peoples, the ministers emphasized.

The partners in the talks spoke in favor of using all opportunities of political dialogue in order to achieve a fundamental bettering of the international situation. This is the highest moral requirement at the present time. They emphasized the willingness of both states to support a strong continuation of the process of detente. An important step in this direction is a successful conclusion to the Madrid conference, especially agreement on the convening of a European conference on confidence building and disarmament.

In the face of the worsening and complicated international situation it is all the more pleasing, Oskar Fischer and his Finnish counterpart Paavo Vayrynen remarked, that bilateral relations develop in all directions and for mutual advantage in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding on the basis of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. The high level of relations which have been achieved is a stimulating example of the realization of the policy of peaceful coexistence by states of differing social orders.

Fischer and Vayrynen expressed their conviction that with the level of relations which have been reached a good basis has been created for the further dynamic expansion of this cooperation in all fields, which is beneficial for both nations and serves detente.

JOINT TRADE COUNCIL SESSION HELD WITH U.S.

LD152348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1034 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Washington 15 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR-U.S. and U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Councils held their fifth joint meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday in Washington. The GDR delegation was headed by the chairman of the GDR-U.S. Trade and Economic Council, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil. The U.S. delegation was headed by the chairman of the U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Council, Jerome Ottmar, member of the Advisory Committee for East-West Trade in the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The GDR-U.S. and U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Councils include, in addition to major GDR foreign trade enterprises and important combines, major U.S. firms such as Dow Chemical, Dupont, Philipp Brothers, Control Data, Standard Oil of Indiana, Honeywell and others.

The meeting resulted in the two chairmen signing a joint working program which provides for the development of mutual trade, particularly in the fields of engineering products, scientific-technological apparatus, the chemical industry, electrical engineering, electronic products, licenses, expertise. The document notes the trade and economic councils set themselves the goal of developing relations in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual advantage and advocate the creation of better trade conditions to increase GDR exports to the United States.

To this end, both sides deem it necessary to use every opportunity exert influence to remove trade restrictions and to get steps underway in preparation for talks on a long-term trade agreement between the GDR and the United States to include the mutual granting of preferential treatment.

The meeting of the trade and economic councils demonstrated the growing interest among broad economic circles in the United States in expanding trade and economic relations with the GDR.

Present at the joint meetings of GDR-U.S./U.S.-GDR trade and economic councils on behalf of the GDR were Deputy GDR Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and the GDR ambassador to the United States.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO DENMARK

LD152248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 15 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation of the GDR Peoples' Chamber headed by its president, Horst Sindermann ended its 4-day official visit to Denmark today. During their stay in Copenhagen and Arhus the parliamentarians, who included representatives of all GDR parties, had talks with representatives of the Danish Government, the Folketing and local government bodies.

At a press conference prior to their departure Horst Sindermann said that visits of this kind are in keeping with the GDR's policy of cultivating solid relations with other states regardless of their social systems. "We consider it necessary to continue the dialogue especially at a time of aggravated confrontation", he said. Good neighborly relations like those between the GDR and Denmark could have a positive influence on the international atmosphere.

The Peoples' Chamber president announced that the head of the Danish Government Anker Jorgensen has been invited by chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker to visit the GDR.

Horst Sindermann emphasized that the results of the visit will favorably influence the further development of political, economic and cultural relations to the advantage of both sides. It has been shown once again that regular contacts between parliaments can stimulate cooperation at the government level.

At his meeting with Danish politicians he noted much common ground concerning important questions of international policy. Denmark and the GDR agree that there is no sensible alternative to disarmament, detente and peaceful coexistance. All states, even smaller ones, shared in the responsibility of safeguarding peace and could make their own contribution.

Before the departure, Environmental Affairs Minister Erik Holst hosted a dinner on behalf of the Danish Government. He once again affirmed his country's great interest in the further development of relations with the GDR.

KRENZ-LED FDJ DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MEXICO

AU141516 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Summary] Mexico City (ADN) -- "The FDJ and the Mexican Revolutionary Youth [MNJR] intend to deepen their cooperation in the spirit of the recent meeting of the leading representatives of the two countries, Erich Honecker and Jose Lopez Portillo. This emerges from a joint communique that was adopted on Saturday in Mexico City at the conclusion of the visit of an FDJ Central Council delegation led by its first secretary, Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

"In the document, signed by Egon Krenz, and by Hugo Diaz Thome, general secretary of the MNJR National Executive Committee, the two organizations advocate purposeful actions of the international youth and students movement against the arms race that is being intensified by NATO, against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and against the production of new means of mass destruction, primarily the neutron weapon. At the same time they declare their solidarity with all peoples struggling for their national and social liberation.

The FDJ and the MNJR resolutely reject the continuous attacks of imperialism against the independence and sovereignty of Cuba, Nicaragua and other states of the region, and condemn the genocide in El Salvador as well as the constant violation of human rights in Guatemala, Chile, Uruguay and Haiti."

During the visit the FDJ delegation also met with the acting chairman of the governing Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI), Arturo Gonzalez Cosio. On this occasion Egon Krenz conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, which were cordially returned. "In the talk both sides agreed that the imperialist striving for domination constitutes a great danger to world peace, and that it is necessary to set against it the anti-imperialist solidarity of all peace-loving forces." The delegation also met with representatives of the youth organization of the Mexican Communist Party. Today, Monday, the FDJ delegation will proceed to Nicaragua at the invitation of the Sandinist youth organization, "19 July."

Visit to Nicaragua

LD142336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2004 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 14 Oct (ADN) -- Member of the Sandinist Liberation Front [FSLN], Commandante of the Revolution Victor Tirado received today the leader of the FDJ Central Council and SED Politburo candidate member Egon Krenz. Krenz conveyed to the FSLN leadership the greetings of Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Egon Krenz made a symbolic presentation of a solidarity consignment worth M9 million financed from donations from the GDR people. Part of the solidarity consignment which includes food and medical supplies has already arrived in Managua.

SOCIETY FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH NICARAGUA FOUNDED

AU141005 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 81 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "At a festive event of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, the GDR-Nicaraguan Friendship Society was formed in Berlin on Thursday." Paul Wandel, vice president of the League for Friendship Among Peoples, welcomed prominent figures from society and a delegation of the Nicaraguan Society for Friendship With the Socialist Countries, whose general secretary, Socorro Galan, paid tribute to the solidarity of the GDR with his country. "Joachim Berndt, president of the newly founded society and medical director of the Berlin Oskar-Ziethen Hospital, praised in his address the successes of the Nicaraguan people since the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution."

HONECKER CONGRATULATES EGYPT'S MUBARAK

LD142338 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State has congratulated Husni Mubarak on his election as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The telegram expresses the wish that relations between the GDR and Egypt develop further for the benefit of both states and peoples.

VISIT OF CONDOLENCES TO EGYPTIAN EMBASSY

AU131740 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the demise of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, paid a visit of condolences to the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt on Friday.

They conveyed to Salah ad-Din ash-Sha'Rawi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the sincere condolences of the State Council, the Government and people of the GDR, and entered their names in the book of condolences.

CHINESE REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

AU131916 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the beginning of the bourgeois-democratic Xinhai Revolution in China, a scientific meeting took place on 9 October at the Berlin Humboldt University which was attended by representatives of scientific institutions, state organs and social organizations of the GDR. Also present was Chen Dong, PRC ambassador in the GDR.

In two reports, the nature of the revolutionary events in 1911-1913 in China and the role of Sun Yat-sen in this revolution was brought out, and tribute was paid to the historical significance of the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty and the establishment of the republic in China. In this context, attention was drawn to the lessons and experiences which this revolution has provided for the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal liberation struggle of the Chinese people.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES NEW IRANIAN PRESIDENT

AU131918 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent a congratulatory telegram to the new president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojatoleslam Sayyed 'Ali Khamene'i. Khamene'i has been officially inaugurated as Iranian president by Ayatollah Khomeyni after having obtained over 95 percent of the votes in the presidential elections early this month. The telegram runs as follows:

On behalf of the State Council and the people of the GDR, I convey to you cordial congratulations on the occasion of your election as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I am certain that the relations and collaboration between our two states will continue to develop successfully to the benefit and advantage of our peoples and in the interest of world peace, on the basis of mutual respect and equal rights.

I wish you, excellency, health, energy and success in your responsible work.

ADDITIONAL MESSAGES OBSERVE NATIONAL DAY

Castro Greetings

AU141145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR State Council chairman

Comrade Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the GDR, which is fraternally allied with us, we convey to you our most cordial fraternal congratulations on behalf of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba as well as on behalf of the Cuban people.

It is a great pleasure for us to note that the GDR celebrates this significant day marked by the great successes of its working people in building the developed socialist society under the leadership of the SED, the loyal standard bearer of the heritage of the eminent revolutionaries Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and that it embarks on a new 5-year plan which promises even greater successes along this path.

On this important day we take great satisfaction in the close ties of friendship and cooperation between our parties, governments and peoples, which get constantly firmer and more comprehensive in all fields. These relations have been sealed forever by the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Cuba and the GDR which we signed in 1980. At the same time, our joint action with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will contribute to strengthening the positions of socialism on a global basis, preventing a prevalence of the cold-war climate and an aggravation of the dangers of war as well as to increasing the solidarity with the national and social liberation struggle of the peoples of the world who are subjugated and exploited.

Dear Comrades, we take this as an occasion to wish you great successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Party Congress as well as health and personal well-being.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz

First secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the State Council and the Government of the Republic of Cuba

Mongolian Leaders' Greetings

AU142005 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] Sed Central Committee general secretary, GDR State Council chairman, Comrade Erich Honecker;

GDR Council of Ministers chairman, Comrade Willi Stoph; Berlin:

Esteemed comrades! On the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the GDR, I convey to you and through you to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the GDR Government and people the most cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Government and the people of the Mongolian People's Republic, as well as on my own behalf.

On your national day it is a pleasure for us to again note that the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil -- the GDR -- has become a highly developed country in the years of the people's power in industrial, agricultural, scientific-technological, cultural and other respects. These achievements are a respectable implementation of the ingenious scientific prognoses of the founders of scientific communism, K. Marx and F. Engels, and of the legacy of the burning German revolutionaries.

The basis of the historic achievements of the GDR people is the comprehensive organization and leadership activity of its tested militant vanguard, the SED, which is loyally devoted to the lofty principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. At the same time, these achievements represent the enormous creativity of the fraternal friendship and close universal cooperation of the GDR with the states of the socialist world community, above all with the great Soviet Union.

With its constructive peace efforts, the GDR makes an important contribution to our joint struggle for preserving and strengthening peace and the security of peoples, for promoting mutual understanding and confidence among the countries, and for containing the arms race and preventing the danger of a nuclear war.

Deeply satisfied over the consistent implementation of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the GDR from 1977, we reaffirm our determination to unswervingly pursue the course of the 18th MPRP Congress which is directed toward universally strengthening and deepening the internationalist ties of friendship of all countries of the socialist community.

We wholeheartedly wish you, esteemed comrades, and the fraternal people of the GDR further great successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 10th SED Congress, in the struggle for peace and security of the peoples in Europe and throughout the world.

[signed] Y. Tsedenbal, MPRP Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic;

J. Batmonh, Council of Ministers chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic

Message From Albania

AU142006 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] GDR State Council, Berlin:

On the occasion of the national holiday, the anniversary of the GDR, we convey best wishes to the GDR people.

[signed] Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania

SOLIDARITY PROGRAM CONSIDERED DISAPPOINTING

AU151800 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Oct 81 p 2

["K.G." Article: "Following the Solidarity Congress; Shattered Illusions"]

[Text] If there were people -- and there were more than enough such people in Poland -- who expected a swing of a trade union character and an appeal for honest work from the Solidarity congress that ended last week, who expected the fact that, as a result of the long-sought internal cleansing process, the Solidarity leadership would be truly ready, keeping the country's interests in mind, to cooperate, as a partner, in resolving the economic crisis as soon as possible, then those people must be bitterly disappointed. The Gdansk deliberations have thoroughly disproved such expectations: during the last days of the congress, the first draft program discussed in a lengthy debate was replaced by a subsequent, more extremist version, one which was soon raised to the status of an official program by the delegates.

The full text of the program has not been made public to this day, but its most important points are already known and they are of a self-revealing nature. The document defines Solidarity as an "organization of a dual character," which is "on the one hand a trade union and on the other, an extensive social movement." The organization comes out for "political pluralism," which, in its interpretation, means the establishment of additional political parties, while Solidarity -- for the time being, at least -- does not intend to develop into a party. Specific political objectives are also cloaked in the fact that, by 1 December, the organization will submit a new franchise bill to the Sejm. According to this plan, "every political party and every social organization and group of citizens will be entitled to nominate candidates" for the parliamentary elections. The long-entertained plan of seizing control over the mass information media has now been included in the Solidarity program. Solidarity, in Gdansk, has gone so far as to demand a new law on police functions because the police "must not interfere with the political activities of citizens." The organization also incorporated in its plan the setting up of "social tribunals" to punish the people responsible for "ruining the country." One does not need prophetic skills to predict that those tribunals would be forums to settle accounts with the Polish communists, while not a single Solidarity leader would have to account for his actions resulting in political and economic anarchy.

One of the cardinal points of the Gdansk document is that Solidarity rejects the government's anticrisis and economic stabilization program, in which it itself participated, and that it has held out the prospect of further strikes because of price increases, on which it has also been consulted. Thus, it has become clear how the organization's leaders conceive of cooperation between partners.

Following the Gdansk congress, there is hardly any doubt about which direction Solidarity is going. Although Jurczyk, Gwiazda and Rulewski, who are regarded as "radical" even in the West, have lost out to Walesa in the struggle for the president's post, the person of Walesa himself does not guarantee Solidarity's trade union character either because, as he himself has said, he differs from his associates, at the most, in that he intends to reach the goal, alternating between pressure and dialogue, "by taking small steps." However, according to indications, he occupies the same platform as his friends, with whom he shares the same principles regarding the real goal -- breaking up the people's power.

Still, despite every self-publicity, Poland's future does not depend on Solidarity alone. Particular anticipation precedes the imminent session of the PZPR Central Committee, because it has become acutely urgent for the Polish communists and true Polish patriots to pit an action program against the challenge represented by the Solidarity leadership.

KERESZTY VIEWS EGYPT AFTER AS-SADAT'S DEATH

AU151315 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Oct 81 p 6

[Andras Kereszty article: "Egypt -- After As-Sadat"]

[Text] Following the assault that has taken the life of Anwar as-Sadat -- after the shock that is a natural reaction to a bloody terrorist action and irrespective of sentiments for the deceased president and his policy -- a sober appraisal of whether the pattern will change as a result of the machinegun bursts and handgranade detonations began throughout the world. Egypt is a country of key importance in the Middle East area; it is the most populous Arab country. The role it plays in this area, which is traditionally fraught with danger, is therefore a very important one indeed.

Concern is evidently most intense in Washington and Israel. In As-Sadat, the U.S. administration has lost an ally the like of which was only the shah of Iran in that part of the world. As for the Israeli Government, it mourns a partner whose person was regarded as a guarantee that, despite criticism by the internal opposition and the opposition of many Arab countries and the Palestinian movement, the Camp David process would continue. Leading Israeli politicians made clear when the peace treaty was concluded: Mistrust of Egypt is the reason for the phased implementation of the separate peace and their demand for more guarantees. However, As-Sadat's person was a guarantee. Still, what will happen after As-Sadat? -- asked Israeli Government spokesman Dan Patir at a press conference even in 1979.

A Policy That Has Come To a Crisis

That is not the only question. As-Sadat's policy is not only a spectacular and essentially bankrupt program of cooperation, one that has set out on separate paths, with Israel. In the years of As-Sadat's presidency, it has changed Egypt's economic and social structure, transformed its political conditions and entirely reshaped its external relations. The Egypt that counted as the leader of the Arab world and assumed community with the area's forces struggling for independence and autonomy in 1970, has become an unconditional U.S. ally prepared to supply soldiers and weapons and provide bases in U.S. interests. Not only is it not the leading country of the Arab world, it is not even a member of the Arab League today.

The assault did not befall the president at the height of his success. The shots came at a time when As-Sadat's policy had come to a crisis both at home and abroad. The spectacular opening to Israel and the West lies way back. In recent months, relations between Egypt and Israel were almost confined to only mutually reasuring each other that they were still ready to talk. Washington, which felt its relationship with Cairo to be firm, increasingly centered its Arab policy on Saudi Arabia, the role that remained to Egypt being that of a humiliatingly circumscribed ally, that of a base. As-Sadat's attempts to return to the center of Middle East politics and improve his relations at least with the most conservative Arab regimes had failed. Arab Egypt remained excluded from the group of the Arab countries.

The Only Means: Force

Mass arrests indicated the domestic political bottom line a few weeks ago. The diverse political countenance of those arrested revealed the gravity of the crisis. They included leftist politicians of long standing, conservative -- former -- monarchists, consistent An-Nasirites, extremist Islamic politicians and Christian personages alike. Increasingly, As-Sadat had been employing only one manner of means: force. More and more frequently, he ensured the survival of his regime through military and police methods, the disbanding of parties, sometimes manipulated elections and "referendums." The September arrests showed: An extremely broad anti-As-Sadat front, including rightist, leftist and religious opposition, had emerged in Egypt. Following As-Sadat's death, the leadership has to face accumulated tension and a suppressed, multi-hued political current.

As-Sadat's policy failed to develop its own institutions. Whatever the former president called his political system, it was in vain. Egypt's domestic position was characterized by the president's dictatorship and, on lower levels, by disorganization, chaos and insecurity. Skilled and experienced politicians with some kind of a concept have been removed from the leadership. This policy has purged the An-Nasirites and made Heijazi, the economist premier; Mamduh Salim, the policeman head of the government; Isma'il Fahmi, the experienced foreign minister -- dozens of names could be added to the list -- disappear from the political scene. Only one more -- very characteristic -- person is worth mentioning: Kamal Hasan, the most intimate confidant, a loyal follower of political meanderings, was set aside in September because he disapproved of the large number of arrests. Nothing is more typical of the Egyptian Government party than the fact that, at the bidding of the president, its representatives and leaders were ready to wander hither and thither in the Egyptian political arena. First, they were members of the so-called Centrist Forum, then of the Center Party, the Egypt Party and, finally, the National Democratic Party.

Which Way Now?

As his first step, Husni Mubarak, the new presidential candidate, has taken over the post of commander in chief of the army, because, while Egypt's political institutions are weak and, indeed, almost nonexistent, the army is the country's really organized force. The deceased president tolerated an increasing popularity of Islamic forces and their voice, which was heard on an increasingly extensive scale, until there were indications that the movement was obtaining adherents in the ranks of the army as well. The great wave of arrests in September (when, for the first time, a blow was struck at the Muslim Brotherhood command as well) were preceded by an event which has only now been made public: 200 army officers had been taken into custody because they propagated the ideal of the Brotherhood in the army. Another fact that must worry the new Egyptian leadership is that the assassination was carried out by a group of soldiers and carried out on a ceremonial parade at that. The question is: How great is the impact of the Egyptian domestic political turmoil of the recent months on the army as a whole?

The country can be consolidated, calmed down and stabilized only if As-Sadat's successor learns both the domestic and foreign political lessons of the failure of As-Sadat's line. The coming months will provide the answer to the question as to which way Egypt will really go.

MARJAI TALKS WITH TALYZIN IN MOSCOW REPORTED

LD152330 Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian deputy prime minister, and Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, held talks on current issues of bilateral economic relations in Moscow concurrently with the session of the CEMA Executive Committee. The co-chairmen and senior officials of the commission, examined the tasks of preparation for the November session of the commission and the state of the implementation of valid economic agreements in 1981 so far.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, TALKS WITH PUJA

LD152230 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 15 Oct (MTI) -- As it has been reported, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Committee of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party, secretary of the Central Committee, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, arrived on an official and friendship visit to Hungary earlier today at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Frigyes Puja and Phoun Sipaseut started negotiations in Budapest this afternoon. In the course of the meeting, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides informed each other on work and life in their respective counties and surveyed current international issues of mutual interest. They evaluated the development of bilateral relations and examined the opportunities for their further improvement.

CHANGES IN REGULATORS TO BENEFIT AGRICULTURE

WA161010 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] The competent government organs have decided to modify certain features of the price and financial regulators pertaining to large agricultural enterprises. The purpose of the measures is to harmonize national and enterprise income, to provide greater incentive for production of profitably exportable foodstuffs, as well as to improve conditions for economicially sound increase in production at farms whose lands are below average in quality. There will be no change in the occicial maximum prices for agriculture's most important industrial means of production: chemical fertilizer, plant protective agents, herbicides, fodders.

On 1 November the producer price of energy sources will increase by an average of 10 percent: the tariff for shipping goods by rail or highway will rise by 15 percent; furthermore, a differentiated mandatory users' fee will be charged for trucks. This will not apply to agricultural tractors and certain specialized carrier vehicles used in agriculture and forestry. Large farms will be granted a 75 percent rebate on the increased cost of energy from the state budget and need pay only 50 percent of the users' fee for vehicles.

The official producer prices of agricultural products will remain unchanged. To stimulate production of grains, a premium will be introduced for surpluses. Farms which produce more than 10 percent over the average yields for 1976 - 1980 are entitled to said premium. In 1982, the premium will amount to 60 forints per 100 kilograms in accordance with excess production. Tehre will also be some minor price adjustments related to supply and demand and to achieve greater harmony between price and quality.

As of 1 January 1982, the payroll tax in all producing branches of the economy, including agriculture, will increase by 3 percent, and the interest on credits will increase by 1 percent. Formation of reserves will rise by a mandatory 5 percent; this will go into effect in distrubution of this year's production results. To systematically influence personal income at large farms, the possibility of raising wage levels, tax-free, will be set at a uniform 2.5 percent. Modification of incentives for keeping horned cattle is aimed at increasing the raising of beef cattle. Where production of milk increases, a milk premium may be requested. As of 1 January, the size of milk price supports will decrease, while large farms will receive price supplements for selling slaughter cattle. Investment supports will remain at the present level. Differentiated support may be requested for melioration depending on the level of per capita gross income. The new measures will affect the size of producers' tax payable for supplementary activities. The new measures will act as powerful incentives to cooperatives operating inefficiently or under adverse conditions to improve utilization of their potential. The supports, allowances and tax regulations applicable to small agricultural producers will remain in effect. The livestock record forms and the fee for them for animals kept on both large and small farms will be discontinued as of 1 January 1982.

KANIA OPENS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 16 OCT

LD161054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The Fourth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee opened in Warsaw at 1000. The plenum is discussing the political situation in the country and assessing the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth RZPR Congress and ideological and educational tasks in the party's activity.

The meeting is chaired by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who on the first point on the agenda is delivering a report entitled: The Political Situation in the Country and Key Tasks of the Party in the Implementation of the Resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

GDANSK PARTY COMMISSION EXPELS BOGDAN LIS

LD151930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The adjudicating team of the Gdansk Voivodship Party Control Commission, after thorough examination of the conduct of Bogdan Lis, member of the KKP [National Consultative Commission] of the Solidarity union, and after hearing his explanation, has decided to expel him from the party. In motivating the decision it was stated, among other things, that Bogdan Lis acted contrary to principles of the statute, and publicly presented views which are contrary to the programmatic provisions of the PZPR and the idea of social accord.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY TEAMS DISCUSS FOOD, PRICES

Government Statement

LD151218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 15 Oct 81

["Text" of statement by government press spokesman in response to letters from the NSZZ Solidarity negotiating group, signed by Grzegorz Palka, and the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission Presidium, signed by Miroslaw Krupinski; issued on 14 October and carried in the 15 October "Press Review" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The NSZZ Solidarity has rejected the proposal of the government. Nevertheless, the stand of the union has been modified to a certain extent within 1 day. Thus, one can entertain the hope that this is not the final stand. Despite the negative stand of the working [pracowniczy] majority of the NSZZ Solidarity, the craftsmen's [rzemieslniczy] organization of Solidarity accepted the government's offer positively; the government upholds its proposal to set up a mixed commission. You see, this is the most appropriate platform for a meeting between the state authorities and the whole trade union movement active in towns and the country-side for jointly finding and determining ways of improving the living conditions of the public for the time being. Empty shelves in the shops, problems in converting meat coupons, lines and the threat of fresh burdens which the approaching winter will bring with it -- all this and also the numerous other afflictions of everyday life should prompt all organizations to subordinate their separate aspirations and ambitions to activities aimed at finding ways of improving forthwith the living conditions of Poles in general.

In this situation it is regrettable that Solidarity in its first letter signed by Grzegorz Palka rejects out of hand talks to be held jointly with other involved trade union organizations. Thereby it also rejects talks together with the peasant trade union movement without which there is no point in trying to find ways of improving food to the nation.

In the next Solidarity letter, signed by M. Krupinski, the government's view has been confirmed that immediate, joint and multilateral activities are necessary to halt the progression of and soften the effects of the crisis.

Because one must be astounded that the Presidium of the Solidarity National Commission [KKP] does not wish to sit at the same table with other social partners, saying that only bilateral talks suit the union, and then suddenly puts forward a draft for setting up a social council of the national economy -- a new proposal which, after all, needs to be judged on the merits of the case, to be discussed and specified -- it is difficult to view this proposal at this moment in time as anything but an attempt to delay talks on what is urgent and most important.

Giving rise to indignation is also the fact that when the government asks for help in easing the lot of the public, Solidarity puts forward political conditions for cooperation and, among other things, makes this cooperation dependent on whether or not it derives some sort of advantage in exchange in the shape of broader access to the mass media. Let me remind you, we read in the statement of the government press spokesman, that the government press office published on 6 October of this year a report pointing to the extensive access Solidarity has gained to the mass media. In his letter Grzegorz Palka, chairman of the negotiating team of the KKP, claims that the government has received from Solidarity a proposal to hold talks and is saying nothing. This is an obvious lie. What Grzegorz Palka means is the proposal contained in his letter for bilateral talks, which reached the government on 13 October, and on 14 October replies with this statement. [sentence as heard] Grzegorz Palka calls the government's offer to sit around the same table an attempt to set up some sort of undertaking [words indistinct]. He addresses the committee of the Council of Ministers in an ultimatum-like way and with a tone of (?blackmail).

The KKP deputy chairman, M. Krupinski, rejects the proposal for creating a mixed commission, giving as his sole reason the fact that in the light of previous experience he knows that this would be pointless. But, after all, there has not been any such experience to date because so far it has never been possible to persuade the Solidarity top authorities to embark on cooperation with other central trade union organizations which, after all, also have a large membership consisting of Polish working people.

The Solidarity supreme authorities, referring to the disappointments which they have not even been able to experience, think in advance that cooperation and seeking accord are pointless.

I am presenting to you the full text of the statement of the government press spokesman.

All new proposals -- like the above social council of the national economy -- are worthy of examination. The government does not reject any ideas in advance; it will examine them all thoroughly. However, the said draft is a poor pretext for rejecting talks on matters for the solution of which 36 million Poles are waiting impatiently. In the dramatic situation in which we find ourselves it is difficult to discuss continuously new organizational solutions. Solidarity has every opportunity to assess the state of the economy, to take part in social supervision and to put to the authorities proposals concerning any form of cooperation.

Unfortunately, the Solidarity authorities, while acquiring increasingly new opportunities for activity, each time make cooperation with the government dependent on the fulfillment of new demands made by Solidarity. Thus, it is difficult to foresee when these authorities will deem that the union's aspirations have been satisfied enough for the time and willingness to be found to look for ways of jointly solving urgent matters affecting the country, thereby easing the plight of the public.

We read in the final section of the statement by the government press spokesman: Since, by rejecting the proposal to take part in the mixed commission, Solidarity is demanding bilateral talks on current urgent economic-social matters the government replies that it is ready at any time for ad hoc talks on current matters which brook no delay and which are connected with the living conditions of the society. The government accepts the proposal for such talks in a working group and accepts the date for them which was proposed by Solidarity.

The government declares, however, that such working talks have nothing in common with the concept of work in a mixed commission made up of the authorities and the whole trade union movement and which deliberates permanently on fundamental solutions. The government states, therefore, that Solidarity has yet again repudiated a proposal of cooperation.

Talks Begin

LD151648 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] A few minutes after 1600 talks began at the Ministry of Finance in Warsaw between negotiating groups of the government and Solidarity. Minister of Finance Marian Krzak and member of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity Grzegorz Palka are leading the groups. The main topics of the talks are food supplies for the market and problems of prices and compensations.

The issues concerning social supervision of production and distribution, food exports and government economic actions will also be discussed.

It is also expected that the question concerning the setting up of the social council for national economy will be discussed.

Temporary Price Freeze

LD160106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The first (?part) of the talks between the working group of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the negotiating group of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity was held at the Ministry of Finance yesterday. They were chaired by Minister of Finance Marian Krzak and by Grzegorz Palka, member of the Presidium of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity. The subject of the talks was agreed on.

On behalf of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission, the negotiating group proposed a freeze on retail prices of goods until the principles of price rises and compensation have been settled. The government side replied that such a move is possible and even understandable for the period of consultation, with the condition that the freezing of prices cannot affect the prices of products produced by small-scale production, which had gained the right to independent organization within the framework of the economic reform. In the opinion of the government side, a price freeze also must not extend to prices that vary seasonally or to spices and certain beverages [uzywki], alcohol among others. Groups of experts are to determine the principles of (?final) agreement between the sides in this matter.

The next point in the session was the discussion of the principles of social consultation on proposals for price reforms and the system of compensation. The concept of a price reform was presented in a brochure placed before the participants in the talks by Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski. During the negotiations both sides recognized it to be advisable, before the brochure is passed on for publication, to obtain a preliminary opinion from the organs of NSZZ Solidarity. The government side, considering it necessary to gain the preliminary opinions of all trade unions, appealed for a rapid presentation of responses and proposals by Solidarity, stressing the urgency of the matter. The Solidarity representatives reserved the opportunity to propose an alternative draft. The deadline for Solidarity to present its preliminary opinion on the subject of the draft price reform has yet to be agreed on.

Within the framework of the point pertaining to social control, the negotiating group of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity submitted a proposal for the appointment of a socail council of the national economy. The working group of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs recalled that the government had proposed the appointment of a mixed commission made up of representatives of all the trade unions for a direct and partnerly consultation on all problems and decisions relating to economic life and to living and social conditions.

The session will continue today. The questions of improving the food supply situation and of anticrisis actions are on the agenda.

Press Conference After Talks

LD160000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The first day of the talks between the economic group of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs, led by Minister Mariam Krzak, and the negotiating group of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission, led by Grzegorz Palka, ended in Warsaw yesterday [15 October] evening. The talks will be continued today.

After the close of yesterday's talks at the Ministry of Finance a press conference was held at the headquarters of the Mazowsze region in Warsaw by the NSZZ Solidarity negotiating group, at which information was given on the course of the meeting with the government side. The chairman of the negotiating group, Grzegorz Palka, discussed the concept presented by the trade union side on setting up a social coucil for national economy. The formation of the council is seen by the trade union as a way of rapidly working out solutions which would help to overcome the economic crisis.

Grzegorz Palka expressed the union's regret at the government's failure to present for consultation with the union side the initiatives linked with the economic reform and price changes, at a time while such undertakings are consulted on in his opinion, with, for instance, specialist associations. During the press conference it was announced that in the further course of the talks, proposals would be put forward to introduce commodity coupons for farmers, for which they could obtain industrial goods. In the opinion of the Solidarity negotiating group such a step would stimulate the procurement of agricultural produce and help the country to quickly obtain the articles it needs for agricultrual production. The most important problems to be solved at the current stage of overcoming the economic crisis are seen by the negotiating group as being the feeding of society and guaranteeing it fuel for the winter.

Palka Comments on Talks

NC160048 Paris AFP in English 0039 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Agreement in principle on a temporary food-price freeze was reached in neotiations between the Polish Government and the Solidarity trade union here Thursday, Solidarity sources said early today.

The talks at the Finance Ministry, which lasted five hours, were to resume today.

Grzegorz Palka, the chief Solidarity negotiator, told a news conference that the government would henceforth "consult" Solidarity before announcing price increases.

He added that both sides still disagreed on price hikes for gasoline and alcoholic drinks, with the government refusing to extend the freeze to these two headings.

The government was the target of passionate protests by union members when the price of cigarettes was doubled, without prior consultation, during Solidarity's national congress at Gdansk earlier this month.

The government delegation to the talks here is headed by Finance Minister Marian Krzak and Price Commission Chairman Zdzislaw Krasinski.

PEASANT COOPERATIVE CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY STANCE

LD151948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The Presidium of the NSZZ of Peasants' Self-Help [samopomoc chlopska] Cooperative Workers met today and accepted the text of a reply by the working group of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions to a Telex from Deputy Premier Mieczylaw Rakowski regarding the appointment of a mixed union-government commission. The Telex was addressed to all union headquarters. The Presidium also stated that the stance of the Presidium of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission, which rejects the proposition for joint talks between all union headquarters and the government, is incomprehensible. Evidently Solidarity wishes to represent the whole nation, without taking the remaining union groupings into account. Solidarity accuses the PZPR of trying to unilaterally represent the nation. Such a statement is correct, but through its stance, Solidarity has also given proof of an attempt to unilaterally represent working people to the government. We consider that in the interest of the members of all the unions and of society as a whole, the Presidium of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission should reconsider its stance.

REGIONAL STRIKE ALERTS, PROTESTS CONTINUE

Sieradz Voivodship 'Tense'

LD151704 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The talks between the political and administrative authorities of the Sieradz Voivodship and an almost 200-person delegation of the local Solidarity ended at midnight. An agreement was concluded on issues of supplying the population with cereal products, milk and milk products. An agreement was also made on an initial, joint stand on the issue of the so-called musical chairs of official posts.

However, agreement was not reached on the issue of supplying meat and meat products. The Sieradz voivoda said that he did not give a full guarantee, either on the quantitative or assortment aspects, of the implementation of meat ration books because there is simply a shortage of meat. In this situation, the Solidarity trade unionists passed a resolution demanding the arrival of a government commission by 22 October and a final settlement of the meat issue by 2 November. If these demands are not met, they will start a protest action aimed at removing the voivodship administrative authorities.

Meanwhile, even without the proclaimed action the situation in the voivodship is tense. A strike alert has been proclaimed by the employees of the district milk cooperative in Sieradz who are making pay demands.

Tarnobrzeg Strike Readiness

LD151322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Ziemia Radomska region's NSZZ Solidarity board has announced strike readiness in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship as from today. In the adopted resolution Solidarity demands, inter alia, that competent representatives of the government enter negotiations on market-related topics in connection with the deteriorating supplies of food and other rationed products.

Swidnica Strike Alert

LD151734 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] At the office of the voivodship board of NSZZ Solidarity of Lower Silesia region there was a meeting of the representatives of the work enterprises from all over the voivodship. Under debate was the difficult supply situation, in particular regarding food, detergent and soap.

There is a tense atmosphere in Walbrzych Voivodship and the moods of the workforces are deteriorating. This is being expressed by wildcat strikes and protest actions, among others, in Jaworzyna Slaska railway depot and the electorical automotive equipment factory in Swidnica. Protest action also has been announced by municipal economy sector employees and today there was a protest rally at the railway rolling stock factory in Swidnica. During the rally criticism was expressed concerning the present situation and a resolution was adopted announcing a strike alert for 16 October at 1000 for the duration of negotiations of the Solidarity Presidium of the National Commission with the government commission. At the same time, all talks with local administration are being suspended.

Piotrkow Talks Deadlocked

LD151246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Paulin Plominski reports from Piotrkow Trybunalski. The tense social situation in the Piotrkow Voivodship has not altered. The strike alert continues in the voivodship. The associated regional boards of NSZZ Solidarity and the voivodship Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, in a joint resolution, emphasize that they are not demanding food allocation outside the rationing system but just [word indistinct] and full implementation of the issued ration books. Also, the continuation of the protest action has been announced, including a sit-in strike which is to be declared on 20 October.

Today, the departure of a special Solidarity commission to the National Consultative Commission in Gdansk is being considered.

In view of the deadlock in the talks, and also due to deepening sociopolitical tension, this morning an eight-man delegation of the executive of the PZPR municipal committee left for the PZPR Central Committee in order to report the food situation in Tomaszow Mazowiecki, and to bring about the Central Committee's intervention with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services in order to defuse the tension. An extraordinary meeting of the executive of the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship PZPR Committee has been announced for 1500, which, after analyzing the situation in the voivodship, will prepare motions to be presented at tomorrow's plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

Lakomiec Attends Meeting

LD151846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] In Piotrkow Trybunalski, at 1500, the party's voivodship committee held an emergency meeting. The recommendations emerging from the current situation in the voivodship will be presented next at the central level. Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec participated in the meeting. He will meet this evening with a trade union negotiating group in Tomaszow Mazowiecki.

Lakomiec Presentation Rejected

LD160230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Yesterday the executive of the Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship PZPR Committee held a session during which the current sociopolitical situation in Piotrkow Voivodship was discussed. Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec took part in the session. The executive rejected the actions undertaken by the ministry so far to improve the market situation, which he presented.

They do not guarantee a permanent elimination of the causes of the conflicts that have arisen. The seriousness of the situation in the voivodship calls for immediate and specific actions in order to liquidate tensions effectively, particularly by the assurance of complete coverage with goods of the supply coupons that have been issued.

The resolution of the executive of the voivodship party committee emphasizes the necessity of drawing disciplinary conclusions with regard to those who are guilty of allowing the situation to develop. It expresses understanding for the goals of the present protest by the public. The executive is convinced that the critical state of the market in Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship will be resolved positively and it appeals for calm, order and civic caution.

Voivodship Situations Reported

LD152046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Now for reports from our correspondents on the sociopolitical situation in Poland. The Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship PZPR Committee held an emergency meeting at 1500 today. The recommendations emerging from the current situation in the voivodship will next be presented at the central level. The minister of domestic trade and services, Zygmunt Lakomiec, participated in the meeting. After the meeting, Minister Lakomiec and representatives of the voivodship's administrative authorities went to Tomaszow Mazowiecki and began talks with a negotiating group from the joint regional boards of NSZZ Solidarity of Piotrkow Voivodship. The talks were joined by representatives of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. The social tension created by the worsening food supplies in the market is still not decreasing in Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship. A strike alert is still in force there; a 4-hour warning strike was held in the furniture factory in Radomsko today.

Strike action has been going on since yesterday in the agricultural plant in Lubogora which belongs to the Swiebodzin agricultural combine in the Zielona Gora Voivodship. The end of the action depends, among other things, on the return to work of the chairman of the plant's NSZZ Solidarity commission, Zbigniew (Kloszewski); on the recall of the director of the plant, Henryk Lesniewski, and his deputy, Ryszard (Kopersztajn); and on the promise that no repression will be used against those taking part in the strike. The regional board of Solidarity in Zielona Gora has supported the demands and announced further strikes until the controversial issues are fully settled. The plant director is declining to begin talks. A strike alert has been declared from 0700 in the industrial plants in Swiebodzin in support of the employees' action at the state farm in Lubogora. It was announced at the same time that if this situation continues, a warning strike will be proclaimed in [words indistinct] Swiebodzin. Private farmers belonging to Rural Solidarity have also expressed support for the strikers.

(?There is) a danger of tension increasing as a result of the director's decision to bring tractors from other combines onto the fields of the state farm in Lubogora. The regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Zielona Gora was sent a letter to the voivoda (?calling) on him to hold a meeting and to agree on a joint stand on the conflict. These demands have been supported by the representatives of 47 large factories in Zielona Gora Voivodship. Deputy Voivoda Romuald Wrzyszczynski and representatives of the local Solidarity are currently holding a meeting.

Our correspondent reports that there have been problems for several days with the bread supply in Bielsko-Biala, especially in the afternoon. Even standing in line for several hours does not guarantee you a kilogram of bread. On behalf of the 44,000-member youth organization, the voivodship's Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth in Bielsko-Biala has appealed to the chairman of the voivodship People's Council, the Bielsko voivoda, the voivodship committee of the National Unity Front, and the mayor to improve the supplies of basic foodstuffs and personal hygiene articles. The appeal stresses that the unbalanced allocation of goods almost completely rules out the possibility of shopping after work. According to informatin provided by Bielsko Voivoda Stanislaw Luczkiewicz, the problems with buying bread in Bielsko-Biala have been caused by a breakdown in the overstrained 'Gigant' bakery, which is presently undergoing partial repairs. The voivoda gave the assurance that the needs of the city's inhabitants will be met, even if bread must be brought from Zywiec, Oswiecim and Katowice. The army will be putting a mobile bakery into operation in Bielsko any day now. However, radical improvement will occur only after the overhaul of the local bakery, 'Gigant', is finished.

PAP Rounds Up Protests

LD160928 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (PAP) -- Actions of protest against deteriorating supplies, especially food shortages, continue throughout Poland. Other demands are also put forth.

The factories in Zyrardow near Warsaw have been striking for three days now in protest against food shortages. Today the clothing factory "Poldres" in nearby Mszczonow joined in the strike. The strikers dispatched a representative to Warsaw to speak on their behalf during the talks between Solidarity National Commission and the government.

Today representatives of the rubber works in Bytom, Silesia, and the Rubber Industry Association turned to the workers of the Zyrardow textile factory to consider some form of protest other than the indeterminate sit-in. Unless work is resumed in Zyrardow, the production of conveyors for coal, copper (?sulphur) mining may grind to a halt on 19 Oct. That may seriously impede the extraction of those raw materials.

This is the first attempt at mediation launched by a factory whose production is threatened in consequence of another factory's strike. As self-management develops, we may witness more such attempts.

The executive of the Piotrokow Trybunalski Voivodship PUWP Committee went into an emergency session devoted to current socio-political situation. The situation has recently grown more inflamed due to an impasse in the food supply talks carried on between a trade union negotiating team and a special ministerial commission.

A warning strike was staged this morning at the furniture factory in Radomsko, central Poland.

The 12-hour-long talks in Sieradz, central Poland, have brought no results as regards the most important subject, namely meat supply. Another subject was the appointment to managerial posts of people recalled at the request of crews.

The regional board of the Polish Teachers' Union in Sieradz resolved to start an action of protest against delays in the satisfaction of teachers' demands on 19 Oct.

Teachers in Zdunska Wola, central Poland, struck for three hours today.

The talks in Tomaszow Mazowiecki conducted between the trade union negotiating group of Piotrkow Voivodship and representatives of the government and voivodship authorities, which lasted more than 4 hours today, produced no results.

The Minister of Home Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec could not promise to ensure enough food supplies to meet the rations -- the principal demand put forth by the trade unions. The minister explained that the meeting of food rations depended on how much meat and farm produce was sold by farmers to the state, but the negotiating group remained unconvinced and upheld its demand.

The sides agreed to meet again on Saturday.

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION'S TALKS IN PARIS REPORTED

LD152330 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Oct (PAP) -- The Solidarity delegation today had talks with the French Democratic Labour Federation (CFDP) which has maintained contacts with Solidarity for some time now.

The parties to the talks reviewed forms of continued cooperation and exchange of experience covering social policy, labour safety and mutual relations between unionists. Also today the Polish unionists visited the Snecma aviation industry plant in Corbeil-Essonnes and met with the crew.

The Solidarity delegation headed by Lech Walesa is scheduled to have a series of meetings with individual French trade unions.

MEMBERS OF SOLIDARITY NATIONAL COMMISSION LISTED

AU151436 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 8 Oct 81 p 2

[Unattributed list of persons elected to the National Commission of Solidarity: "The Composition of the National Commission"]

[Text] Gdansk region: Andrzej Gwiazda, Alicja Matuszewska, Jacek Merkel, Bogdan Lis.

Western Pomerania region: Ryszard Bogacz, Stanislaw Kocjan, Stanislaw Wadalowksi.

Bialystok region: Edward Luczycki.

Bydgoszcz region: Antoni Tokarczuk, Henryk Napieralski.

Czestochowa region: Aleksander Przygodzinski.

Lower Silesia region: Andrzej Konarski, Karol Modzelewski, Jan Sen, Stefan Nawrot, Eugeniusz Szumiejko, Jan Winnik, Jan Waszkiewicz.

Elblag region: Boguslaw Szybalski.

Gorzow Wielkopolski region: Anatol Konsik.

Jelenia Gora region: Marian Kwiecinski.

Kujawy-Dobrzyn region: Zbigniew Karwowski.

Lodz region: Wlodzimierz Bogucki, Jerzy Kropiwnicki, Grzegorz Palka.

Malopolska region: Stefan Jurczak, Andrzej Warchalowski, Mieczyslaw Ziaja, Jozef Jungiewicz, Jacek Marchewczyk.

Mazowsze region: Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Zbigniew Janas, Maciej Jankowski, Henryk Wujec, Jerzy Jastrzebowski, Seweryn Jaworski, Zbigniew Tomaszewski.

Slask Opolski region: Franciszek Szelwicki.

Plock region: Grazyna Przybyska-Wendt.

The Maritime [Pobrzeze] region: Edward Dzimidowicz.

The Sub-Beskids region: Jerzy Hilbrycht, Andrzej Kralczynski.

The Sub-Carpathian region: Piotr Rychter.

Radom region: Witold Krol.

Rzeszow region: Tadeusz Kensy, Andrzej Kuzniar.

Dabrowa-Silesia region: Ryszard Blaszczyk, Jan Luzny, Wlodzimierz Nawara, Stanislaw Okonski, Jozef Patyna, Andrzej Rozplochowski, Ryszard Iwan, Tadeusz Jedynak, Michal Masior, Janusz Rejdych.

Slupsk region: Stefan Korejwo.

The Central-Eastern region: Kazimierz Chrzanowski, Zbigniew Jedruszewskibm.

The Swietokrzyski region: Andrzej Dudek, Bogdan Rys.

Torun region: Mieczyslaw Kukula.

Warmia-Mazury region: Michal Powrozny.

Wielkopolska region: Waclaw Adamczak, Lech Dymarski, Jan Sliwinski.

Southern Wielkopolska region: Antoni Pietkiewicz.

Ziemia Sandomierska region: Jozef Malobedzki.

Zielona Gora region: Stanislaw Szymkowiak.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS SOLIDARITY CONGRESS PROGRAM

AU151625 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Oct 81 p 2

[Jerzy Bielecki article: "The Spirit of Dialogue or Struggle?"]

[Excerpts] The first Solidarity congress adopted its first Gdansk program. The program is extensive as well as comprehensive. Actually there is no sphere of socioeconomic life the program ignores. This is why we have to treat it as a typical Solidarity manifesto -- as a concise ideological declaration in the form of theses.

As for its origins and aims, the Gdansk program sees them in the past distortions of socialism and regards itself as a movement grown out of protest -- not only economic, but social and moral as well. Having watched the Oliwia debates for 18 days, I can assert that the trend toward harping on the past and seeing its guilt took up much time. Many people spoke with bitterness about whatever had been and what had undermined one's trust in socialism and our party.

On the whole, little was said in the Oliwia Hall about the ninth party congress and the party program. No one contradicted the thesis put forward by a regional chairman that an "exchange of posts" was the only result of the party congress.

Ignoring the obvious untruth of such a thesis, I think that -- in contrast to constructive activities that search for a common denominator and for common methods and aims -- a philosophy that stresses what is devisive may cause a thoroughly unnecessary escalation of negation.

As for the crisis and reform, it is hard to deny the justice of those passages of the program that critically view the prevailing procrastination of the administrative authorities. However, the program draws general conclusions from such facts which are often doubtful and disputable, and which ignore the existence of any other programs.

For example, the development of the first thesis of the Solidarity program reads: "The union calls for reform, which must abolish the privileges of bureaucracy and make it impossible for it to regenerate itself. Reform must result in a universal triggering of industriousness and enterprise...."

Instead of a commentary on the above, I recommend you read the government program for economic reform. The program states exactly the same thing....

Solidarity demands that new social accords should be signed. One such accord is to be an anticrisis accord, which, as the program states: "Must be the first test of cooperation between the power apparatus and society."

Everything is in that passage except how can accords be signed when the government programs are rejected a priori because it is asserted that only Solidarity programs are correct and should be implemented at once?

During the plenary discussion on the program one of the delegates (publicly protesting that he had no links with TRYBUNA LUDU and had not been inspired by my commentaries) proposed that the term "socialist" should be included in the sentence in the program." This is why we seek a self-governing Poland." His proposal failed....

The extensive Chapter VI of the Gdansk program is headlined "Self-Governing Republic." As in other chapters of the program, in this chapter there are many correct and obvious truths: self-government, democracy, legality, truth and the unrestrained development of culture, science and upbringing.

Thesis 19 speaks of philosophical, social, political and cultural pluralism as the foundation of democracy in the self-governing republic. However, further study of Chapter VI induces one to assert that the "I" should have been dotted; that is constitutional pluralism should have been declared.

That is why I do not regard as formal the omission of "socialism" in all the 43 pages of the Gdansk program. I have often stressed this omission in the Gdansk program. My view is this: There can be various detailed concepts, workers' self-management and territorial groups can assume various forms, various ways can be used to overcome the economic crisis and to achieve the market balance, and various methods can be used in democratizing science, culture and education. However, one thing must be common -- pardon my using this cliche term -- principled and unassailable: the socialist character of the republic.

The domestic and foreign reports on the Gdansk congress paid much attention to the fact that the program retained -- despite some opposition -- the thesis on the unassailable character of our international alliances and on the perception of the balance of power that emerged in Europe after World War II.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that this passage of the program concerns international and not constitutional setups. The latter must be our own internal affair. Yugoslavia, the GDR, the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovaki, Romania, Cuba and Angola have their own specifics, but on one has any doubt that these national specifics are aligned within the framework of the same socialist production relations, forms and instutions of the socialist state.

Poland has also chosen the socialist road to development. The Gdansk program does not confirm that which, after all, Solidarity recognized at its birth. Is this accidental? This confirmation, in line with the will of the worker mainstream of Solidarity, must take place.

The last sentence of the Gdansk program reads: "Let us have an accord on what is national, democratic and human and on what should not divide us."

Yes, but such an accord signed on behalf and in the interest of an overwhelming majority of Poles can only be socialist in its substance.

SOLIDARITY CONDEMNS 'INTIMIDATION CAMPAIGN'

AU151337 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 9 Oct 81 p 6

[Solidarity congress "Resoultion on the Psychological Struggle Against the People" -- date not given]

[Text] From the moment our union was formed and in the activity of our organization, every event of importance involving the endeavors to improve the living conditions and to win civil freedoms for society has been accompanied by the inhumane campaign threatening the people with the loss of independence and a bloody armed confrontation.

While creating the feeling of a constant threat to existence and security, the declarations that force will be used primarily affect the weakest and the least resistant part of society, which in all civilized countries is under special protection.

The intimidation campaign affects mothers bringing up their children under extremely difficult conditions and deprives a feeling of safety from the younger generation and the tired elderly people bearing in their hearts and minds the scars left by the war, the pre-October period, the Poznan June and December.

The intimidation campaign demoralizes the young generation. Young people in military service are under particular psychological stress: It is impossible to erase from the memory the image of a young soldier declaring before the television camera his readiness to carry out any order.

We state with full emphasis that our union does not aim at a bloody confrontation. The force of conviction used in the defense of our interests and the refusal to work when public interests are in danger are our only weapon. We neither have nor intend to have at our disposal tanks, clubs and other means of coercion.

The conscious and disciplined Polish public cannot be a party to confrontation.

The first national congress of Solidarity delegates demands that an end be put to the propaganda of fear. We demand this on behalf of all Poles whose most vital interests are becoming an object of bargaining that leaves us in the dark.

CZESTOCHOWA SOLIDARITY MEMBER ON TRIAL

LD152116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The trial of Marian Zembrzuski, a member of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, began today in Czestochowa Voivodship court. The indictment accuses him, among other things, of displaying posters mocking the system and supreme organs of People's Poland and also of undermining confidence in Poland's treaties with the countries of people's democracy.

RURAL SOLIDARITY AIMS TO 'HUMANIZE' NATION

PM160801 Brussels LE SOIR in French 8 Oct 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by Polish Rural Solidarity adivser Wieslaw Piotr Kecik: "The Hope of 2 Million Polish Peasants"]

[Text] The democratic opposition had been sounding the alarm since spring 1976: the economy is collapsing, the foreign debt is increasing, the stores are growing emptier, factory turnover is falling through lack of raw materials and transportation is deteriorating for lack of fuel.

Only the party and the government failed to see it.... The official mass media practiced the "propaganda of success," and the universities were still teaching the superiority of socialist economy over capitalist economy. Gierek, for his part, was ostentatiously inaugurating a new phase in social development: "advanced socialism."

The crisis was inevitable. One of its main elements is less well known than the others. It is agriculture. To understand the agricultural situation in Poland you have to go back to the postwar period. The communists had taken power but were not in a position to forcibly apply a complete and immediate collectivization of land. The result was that Poland now has an agrarian structure unique in the world.

Private agriculture at present occupies 75 percent of the land, while the rest is collectivized. The "private" farmers produce 83 percent of agricultural products as against 17 percent by the collectivized sector. The state, however, has the monopoly over the means of production (which are inadequate) and channels 80 percent into the collectivized sector. The investment rate in state farms in 1977 was Z10,168 per hectare; in the "production cooperatives" it was Z25,815 per hectare; but in the private sector it only reached Z1,923 per hectare. The figures speak for themselves.

This destructive agricultural policy was leading Polish agriculture into an aberrant state: 27 percent of the working population works in it but the average age is over 60. Moreover, only 4 percent of Polish industrial potential is devoted to technical supplies for agriculture. The situation is, therefore, diametrically opposed to the situation in the United States where only 4 percent of the working population works in agriculture while 27 percent of industry works to provide it with means of production and services.

The average size of a private farm in Poland is around 5 hectares. Half the Polish rural areas do not have the three-phase current vital for mechanization. Half the villages do not have drainage installations; access roads to fields are unmetaled; there are neither main water supplies nor drainage; there are no kindergartens, schools, dispensaries, cinemas, nor services. Private agriculture receives no building materials, mineral fertilizers, spades, buckets, forks or large containers. Nothing. Moreover, the party shows no real signs of wanting to reject the present agricultural policy. There is no plan to reform either the system in general or agriculture in particular.

However, there is hope. This hope is called Rural Solidarity, the private farmers' trade union, the independent peasant movement. While Polish agriculture is on the brink of disaster and the government is failing to shoulder its responsibilities, the peasants themselves are seeking solutions.

The objectives are fundamental: making the party abandon the monopoly of the collectivist ideology in agriculture; bringing the government to treat all sectors of agriculture fairly and having industrial potential reorientated toward production for agriculture; exerting pressure on parliament also to modify all the agriculture regulations; imposing social control on local administration previously under the orders of central government which administered in a quasifeudal manner.... In short the aim is to break the government's monopoly in rural life and work. The stages in this process are known: denationalization, reprivatization and humanization....

Rural Solidarity at present has around 2 million members, some of whom are leading trade unionists. For the past year the peasants in all Polish villages (there are almost 100,000) have been holding discussions not only to level criticizm but to seek solutions. While the Rural Solidarity peasants are supplying meat directly to the Solidarity workers, the authorities are still lagging behind. Let's take an example. For some years now the sale of meat to the state has not been profitable for the peasants. The state paid them Z40 per kilogram while the cost of producing 1 kilogram was Z70 (Z150-200 in the collectivized sector).

Livestock herds were being reduced because the peasants started to slaughter the cattle. If the authorities had announced increases in the purchase price in the fall and had given the peasants guarantees for the future, I presume that a majority of them would have decided to keep their herds. When the government finally increased prices in the spring it was too late.

The crisis in Poland will last as long as there is a crisis in Polish agriculture. It will not be possible to feed the workers until the whole agrarian complex has been reorganized. However, the government is again sticking to half measures without tackling the heart of the problem.

The Western countries have enabled us to hold out during the recent period. Fortunately, we are not experiencing famine as it exists in India or Africa. But certain sections of the population, old people and the sick, are undernourished. We are grateful for the aid we are receiving. But we must concentrate on our own effort. Either the government abandons the current ideology confirmed by the harmful experience of the last 64 years in the USSR and 37 years in the other Soviet bloc countries or....

During World War II, Russia, the United States and Britain divided Europe into two parts. To their great misfortune, the Poles found themselves in the camp which was engaged in a disastrous economic experiment, in the camp in which man is taken over by the state, in the camp which traced its borders with barbed wire and turned machineguns against its territory and its own citizens.

Without affecting geopolitics, without disturbing anybody's peace, without touching anything which belongs to somebody else, we want to become men again and humanize the house in which we live -- Poland. This is what was discussed at the Solidarity congress in Gdansk and this is what we will discuss at the Rural Solidarity congress in a few months' time.

RAKOWSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH AGRICULTURAL GROUPS

LD152326 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 October (PAP) -- As is reported by the Directorate of Affairs of the Council of Ministers, a meeting took place today between Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Presidium of the Main Board of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations of the Independent Self-Managing Trade Union of Private Farmers.

Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Food Economy Council and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and representatives of the management of the economic departments working on agricultural also participated in the talks.

The following issues were discussed at the meeting: the current social and political situation in the countryside, conditions for increasing the procurement of agricultural produce, supplying agriculture with the industrial means of production, social and everyday problems of the agricultural population, the functioning of agricultural circles and the Trade Union of Private Farmers.

The meeting participants were informed that the government is taking urgent measures to preserve the agricultural market at the maximum level possible in the face of the progressing economic slump.

It is planned that the next joint meeting of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party will analyze progress in implementing "the joint position on key problems of agriculture and the food complex." Work is continuing on devising a new system of social security for farmers and their families. The plans for the system take into account the proposals made by the Main Board of the trade union in May this year.

This year the government also intends to present a program on the development of agriculture up to 1983 for the Sejm's consideration.

M. Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, reported on the very substantial problems which the government is solving to get the country out of the crisis. He explained the sociopolitical conditions required to implement the program. He referred in positive terms to the trade union board's initiative on increasing deliveries of agricultural produce and on including the farmers' trade union in the joint management of agriculture. The government adopts a position of trade union pluralism and will support all constructive forces operating in the countryside.

More on Rakowski Meeting

LD160902 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (PAP) -- Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski met today with members of the Presidium of the Main Board of Private Farmers' Free and Self-Governing Union. The topic of the meeting was the current socio-political situation in the countryside.

The mood of hostility to farmers which is heightening among workers and in towns in general gives rise to profound worries in the rural community. The mood stems from the worsening supply of food, especially meat, to the market.

All this and successive price rises undermine the farmers' trust in money. In this connection and considering the actions taken so far inefficient, Presidium of the Main Board suggested farmers should be granted a guarantee of maintaining the real purchasing power of the money they receive for the agricultural produce they sell to the state. The proposal will be urgently examined, the government pledged.

The meeting approved of the government's initiative to set up a mixed commission of government officials and representatives of trade unions.

The government said under the conditions of worsening economic recession it would take urgent steps to provide maximum protection to the rural market. Efforts are made to improve the production and supply of industrial commodities to agriculture in the years to come. Work is under way on a new system of social insurances of farmers and their families. The design complies with the demands put forth by the union.

Before the end of this year, the government intends to submit to the Sejm a draft programme of agricultural development till 1985.

Already next year, metallurgy and the machine industry plans to improve the supply of agricultural machines.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski approved of the union's initiatives aimed at stimulating farmers' sales of agricultural produce to the state and increasing the farmers' unions share in the management of farmers' affairs. The government endorses the diversity of the trade unions movement and will grant support to all the constructive forces in the countryside.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH TU'S COMMISSION STATEMENT

LD151954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Statement issued by the Consultative Commission of Industrial Branch Trade Unions on 15 October in connection with a ZYCIE WARSZAWY article entitled: "In Conflict With the Principles of Democracy"]

[Text] The consultative Commission of Industrial Branch Trade Unions firmly rejects the content and form of the statement, cited in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, by Stanislaw Cieniuch.

The theses presented in this declaration contain a number of unfounded statements that strike at the unity of our movement. It is not true that in the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement there are two clashing concepts. We state with complete responsibility that in our movement there are considerably more varied tendencies and concepts. The majority of them, however, do not have an opposing character, which the creation and operation of the Consultative Commission proves.

The Consultative Commission of Industrial Branch Trade Unions is not the central headquarters of one union, nor a federation of trade unions. It is a forum of cooperation of self-governing, independent trade unions, based on full autonomy and voluntariness. This is the strength and not the weakeness of our movement; proof of its democratic nature. The members of the commission are the trade unions active in its forum through the intermediary of their representatives. This is the internal matter of each union. Those representatives speak on behalf of the supreme bodies of the unions and with their authorization. The principles of the equality of the unions participating in the work of the commission mean that every union has only one vote. The assembly of representatives has been convened and will take place in accordance with the principles accepted in the statute of the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

The proposal to convene a congress of Industrial Branch Trade Unions is among the recommendations submitted to the assembly. The representatives of all unions will accept or reject the proposals during the assembly's deliberations. Delegations elected by plenary meetings of the unions will represent the individual unions.

Stanislaw Cieniuch's declaration is extremely misinforming and provocative. Despite this, its author will have the opportunity to present his views during the assembly in accordance with the principles of the democracy of our movement.

[Signed] The Consultative Commission of Industrial Branch Trade Unions, Warsaw, 15 October 1981.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON SOCIAL SURETY FROM TU

LD151450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Jelenia Gora's Voivodship Court has released from temporary arrest Chrystofonosz Tulasz who, in accordance with the prosecutor's decision, has been detained since 21 September on charges of printing and distributing Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] materials.

The court has accepted social surety from the local regional board of NSZZ Solidarity which ensures that the accused will present himself whenever required and will not obstruct further penal procedure. The decision was prompted by the fact that the accused is father of two small children. Tulasz's trial, which began on 13 October, has been postponed for at least 3 weeks to enable the defense to acquaint itself with the indictment and other documents connected with the case.

WARSAW COMMENTARY ON MEAT SHORTAGE SITUATION

LD151606 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] I have unredeemed meat coupons for August, September and October. Most of my colleagues on our editorial team are in the same situation. If one put all of these coupons together one would get a lot of paper, a lot of wasted paper since nothing can be bought with it. Somebody told me this morning about a lady who got up every day at three o'clock in the morning, day after day, until finally she was able to buy her meat for coupons. She must have spent at least 30 hours lining up for it.

Someone else has calculated that an average Polish woman who works 40 hours a week spends 15 of these 40 hours shopping. This is incredible, but all you need to do is to drive along the streets of any town during office hours. Shops are empty, people are lining up and the lines are getting longer and longer. The longest lines, the ones which hardly move at all, are for meat.

The coupons are slowly becoming valueless bits of paper. How can one be surprised, therefore, that the people are rebelling? In spite of the appeals issued by Solidarity, there are strikes in Zyrardow and a few other towns. Antipeasant feelings are increasing. The towns want food.

The farmers want coal and the means of production or else they will not sell animals for slaughter -- and they do not sell them. The government is forced to increase meat imports. The pigs which have not been sold are gobbling up the imported fodder and getting fatter; also pig breeding is becoming less and less profitable. Farmers lose out by prolonging the pig breeding process, but, nevertheless, they do not want to sell. They see meat as an investment. Why would they want any money, since nothing can be bought with money?

This is a vicious circle. Farmers blame the towns, towns blame the farmers. There is not enough coal or means of production. There is not enough meat. But there are more and more unredeemed coupons, dissatisfaction, rebellion.

There is no way out.

MICHALEK COMMENTS ON FOOD PRODUCTION, SUPPLIES

LD151508 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] I would like to draw your attention to an interview in DZIENNIK LUDOWY with Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, published under the slogan of thinking about the future.

Zbigniew Michalek, replying to the question of how he feels in the role of a Central Committee secretary dealing with matters of agriculture and food, says: I passed the test as a director of an agricultural combine for 12 years. But as a Central Committee secretary -- and I have held this position for 2 months -- I am somehow not making the grade. I cannot see the effects of my work. There is a shortage of food. Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, gives the following reason for his statement: The fact that one was once a director is not necessarily of any help at all in holding the post of secretary. The thing is that at the combine I worked according to a managerial system, in other words, on the principles of one person shouldering responsibility. Decisions that were taken were soon put to the test. But things are different in politics. Here all talk and action that is undertaken boil down to how the country's most important problem can be solved, that is, how best to feed the nation. If I could say here that today we are raising the purchasing price of animals for slaughter and that thanks to this we shall have big purchases tomorrow and a lot of meat in the shops the day after tomorrow and if this decision proved effective I would be happy and I would have measurable proof that I am making the grade.

Unfortunately, things are different in politics, Zbigniew Michalek says. There is a long road from the decisions which we draw up here, over which we consult and make collectively, to the results which might or might not come about. Hence my doubts, those doubts contained in the statement that I am not making the grade. I am saying this under the great pressure of the needs of the present which it is not possible to solve overnight.

Further on in the interview Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, speaks of his contacts and work with private farmers. He also assesses the present situation in the sphere of food production. Here is an excerpt from what he says, and I quote:

It is quite true that grain purchasing is not progressing very well; but the most important thing is that this grain is already in the barns and granaries and that the farmers are not wasting this. They will process this into meat [by feeding it to the animals] or sell it to the state. Here there are no grounds for alarm because similar grain losses occur in both peasants' farms and state stores. Farmers respect the fruit of their hard work. There also potatoes and sugar beets. Processing industries will not be short of raw material this year. In the current economic year it is certain that potato meal and sugar will not be bought abroad. We have debts -- for instance, we have borrowed sugar -- and we must redeem them.

Assessing the situation in the sphere of purchasing animals for slaughter, Zbigniew Michalek says that the reason for this situation is, among other things, the fact that both sides are not implementing the decisions contained in contract agreements. As the agricultural secretary it is my duty, he said, to make sure that agriculture develops and also that town people are fed better. This is why it is my duty to exact from industry what is due to farmers and to try to ensure that farmers sell animals for slaughter and that this should prove to be an effective formula.

What are we doing in this matter right now? Above all, we are putting pressure on the government and the miners and parish cooperatives so that they issue coal due to farmers as quickly as possible in exchange for the animals for slaughter they have sold. We are also reexamining the profitability of purchasing prices. We are also applying pressure where necessary to improve quickly the situation on the agricultural market. If this market has more goods demanded by farmers then the motivation to increase output for selling will be stronger.

Further on in the extensive interview with Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, which is published in today's DZIENNIK LUDOWY, the situation of rural self-management is discussed.

STANISLAW MACH INTERVIEWED ON SUPPLY CRISIS

LD160218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2212 GMT 15 Oct 81

[15 October PAP correspondent's interview with Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach -- read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] Recently there has been a renewed intensification of strikes and protests over food supplies. In your view, are those actions motivated by the current state of the market?

[Answer] Indeed, the state of the meat market is getting worse every day. This is not offset by the improvement in supplies of cereal- and potato-based products and sugar. One can therefore (?have various) protests for that reason.

Strikes, however, can only lead to a worsened supply situation. There is a lack of raw materials; the textile plants in Zyrardow are on strike, as are all the Tomaszow Mazowiecki factories. In a week others may also strike as a result of lack of stockings, clothing and so on. The protesting inhabitants of Zyrardow are awaiting my arrival. If my presence was all that was necessary, I would be ready to (?go). But people are waiting for [words indistinct] meat. The local Solidarity, moreover, would like me to give it not to the voivodship authorities but directly to Solidarity. Unfortunately, there is a shortage of meat in Poland.

We have done everything to help Skierniewice Voivodship. We took supplies away from other regions; I decided on additional supplies of 180 tons of food for that voivodship of meat, fish, (?offal), animal and vegetable fats. The government set up a special commission. This, however, did not satisfy the strike organizers. They demand that all the backlog be cleared; that means 157 tons of meat. Unfortunately, a backlog exists throughout the country and it amounts to 40,000 tons.

Is there any point, then, in my going to Zyrardow? Is there any point in striking? I get a dozen or so invitations like that every day. The situation in Piotrkow Trybunalski is inflamed; Solidarity held that the government commission that went there for talks was too low level. It demanded that the minister of domestic trade and services come.

As for the merits of the reasons for the protest actions, there is no way of passing over the basic causes for them. The roots of the economic and political crisis lie in the incorrect policy of the seventies. At the same time, however, the situation which has come about in Solidarity has not yet helped in overcoming the crisis. Since last April, illusory impressions of an improvement in the material situation of working people have been created by the issuing, forced with the aid of strikes, of money without coverage. Despite firm warnings that there are no goods to match the forced wage increases, under this very threat the government paid out almost Z200 billion. Together with the shorter working hours and the resulting drop in production, a commodity gap has arisen today, assessed at about Z600 billion. The paradox of the situation lies in the fact that those who forced the pay raises and those who got them are protesting the market consequences, that is, the lack of goods for the money. This is all being turned against the authorities.

It is hard for me to ask: Is this spontaneous (?or) a planned method of struggle with the authorities, destroying the already weak economic organism?

For Z1,000 of the population's incomes, there are only Z758 worth of goods on the market. In 1980 this figure was Z973; in 1979 it was Z851. The supplies of meat and meat products and chicken are at present 15.7 percent lower than a year ago. The purchase of animals for slaughter has fallen by 600,000 tons. Supplies of fish are 30 percent lower. We are able to meet a third of the demand for animal fats. There is beginning to be a shortage of eggs on the market. The results of contracts between the government and farmers indicate a lack of possibilities of improving the supply of meat. In the long run supplies of fish and fish products will also be lower, although the government has decided to import an additional 11,500 tons of meat and 30,000 tons of fish. For a relatively stable market and in principle almost full coverage of demand, we need more cereal, sugar and sugar products.

Milk supplies are also shaping up on a higher level than during the last year, though they do not satisfy the demand which in this situation is greater.

[Question] From what you have said so far, the severing of the supply link between the town and the countryside is becoming more and more threatening for the market. What measures does the government intend to take to arrest this process?

[Answer] Agricultural production is better than in past years. Unfortunately, purchases are not confirming this. A considerable portion of the agricultural products continues to lie in barns (?and on estates). Not only has the purchase of animals for slaughter slumped, but difficulties are also emerging in the purchase of potatoes. In this second case the agricultural cooperatives are not without guilt. The government has sharply rebuked those who are responsible for this situation.

To make up the balance of vegetable fats, we would need 95,000 tons of oil. The situation in the purchase of cereals also looks bad. Of the estimated approximately 20 million tons of harvested cereals, only 1.5 million tons are to be found in the state warehouses. The state of purchases so far indicates that we are going to have to import cereals and fats. To do so we wanted to use hard currency earned by the export of coal. However, every government initiative to increase extraction is blocked. Those who are blocking our actions make no constructive proposals, even though in today's situation coal is also bread and meat. Under no condition can the supply link between the town and the countryside be allowed to break. That would threaten incalculable consequences: a violent growth in speculation and barter.

The government has taken action aimed at contributing to increased purchases. It is a matter of the transfer of means that make an increase in production possible, of supplying machines and installations for the countryside and certain market articles. A series of enterprises have switched their production to make agricultural implements. The first effects of this can already be seen, although they are still far from sufficient.

Decisions have also been made for the full implementation of the planned supplies of coal to the countryside and of additional supplies of contract purchase of animals for slaughter. The direct collection of agricultural produce from farms is also being extended as much as possible. However, it is a fact that it is not so much money that will be decisive for an improvement in food supplies, chiefly meat and its products, as the guarantee to farmers of the material and technical possibilities of investing in the further development of farms.

A considerable amount of financial resources is at the disposal of the farming population. Thus only a better supply of the rural market can validate the motivational function of the growth of purchase prices. At the same time the increase of supplies from agriculture depends directly on better work in industry.

[Question] Briefly, what means does the government have at its disposal to prevent a further deterioration of the market situation?

[Answer] We can speak of two kinds of means: emergency and long-term. The latter have been defined precisely in the government program for getting out of the crisis, which is being implemented consistently despite a great number of difficulties. The most important thing is arriving at market balance, both through a growth in production and through tidying up the entire pricing system. These undertakings are closely connected with the economic reform. Its assumptions are well known to the public.

The emergency means can only have a limited influence on the improvement of the market situation. Some effects will be yielded by, among other things, the purchase of the most indispensable market goods with the resources gained from the (?income) of Pewex. It is a matter, among other things, of increasing the import of meat to 145,000 tons, of importing 7,000 tons of detergent, 2,500 tons of toilet soap, 50,000 tons of lard and 65,000 tons of butter. Some medicines have also been imported, as have components for the market branches of the chemical industry.

The government has drawn up a list of 49 articles the production and supply of which have priority in raw material and energy supply and in transportation. The rationing system has also been streamlined. Orders have been issued for its standardization throughout the country. Discipline in carrying out the central distribution indices of goods and the prevention of the holding within voivodships of all goods produced there are important matters. However, those are (?essentially) emergency actions and so far they have been insufficient. The enormous disparity between supply and demand continues to be primarily decisive for the market situation. Thus one can surmise that the proposals prepared for the increase of prices will not lead to a rapid balancing out of procurement.

Given this situation, the government intends to take other steps in order to liquidate the [words indistinct] which is paralyzing the market. The fundamental direction and aim of the government's effort is to revive production and thus to increase supplies. The price changes aim primarily at restoring a proper relation between retail prices and purchase prices and the costs of production, at eliminating food wastage and at causing economical use of fuel and energy. The proposed rise applies to articles of fundamental importance and must be accompanied by full compensation for the materially weakest groups of the population, as well as substantial compensation for middle-income groups. However, the price change will balance the overall market only to a small degree.

It seems essential that other means will have to be applied in order to restore the market equilibrium.

The government is currently deliberating on an interesting proposal submitted by the Central Council of the Polish Economic Society to introduce the so-called stabilizing tax [podatek stabilizacyjny] on prices of alcohol, foods [uzywki], gasoline, cars, jewelery, furs, better quality textiles and clothing and some durable goods. The goods in question are those purchased by people who are better off. An important role could also be played by a higher interest rate on savings, which would make it possible to save money without the money losing real value. Another way of liquidating the inflationary gap could be taxing of high incomes on a different principle than that used in the past.

[Question] This whole package of intentions requires social approval, does it not? What hopes did the government have in the proposal, which has been rejected by Solidarity, to establish together with all the trade unions a commission to deal with the most urgent problems of the economic stabilization, including the market problems?

[Answer] The purpose of the proposal to form a joint commission was to work out a unified stance of the authorities and the trade unions on matters linked with extracating the country from the economic crisis. This would require temporary and immediate sacrifices from the community which would only be possible in a climate of full understanding and approval for the goals of such actions. In the government's view, assistance from the social and trade union movement representing the broad masses of the community is essential. At the forum of the joint commission we wanted to present the matter of improving supplies to the market of staple goods, the question of price policy -- including compensation -- and the problems of rationing. Unfortunately the National Consultative Commission has rejected our proposal suggesting that bilateral talks be started or that a social council for national economy be founded in accordance with the Solidarity program resolution.

Acknowledging the fact that social agreement on the matters of the domestic market should be treated as the most important matter, we do not reject a priori any proposals in this sphere, as proven by the bilateral talks between the government and the delegation of the National Commission of Solidarity which started on 15 October. This does not mean, however, that on such important matters only one union should be consulted. The government sees the need to create a broad base for social accord on all economic questions, particularly market issues.

MAIN STATISTICAL OFFICE ISSUES ECONOMIC DATA

LD142200 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct (PAP) -- According to data supplied by the Central Statistical Office, September brought no improvement to the country's difficult economic situation. Industrial production declined, the quality of products deteriorated but wages and [word indistinct] continue to go up.

The value of industrial output sold from the socialized sector fell by 14 percent, compared with corresponding data for September 1980, and by 18 percent on [word indistinct] figures. Average employment was by 0.4 percent lower while wages and salaries went up by 27.6 percent.

In September this year hard coal output amounted to 13.0 million tonnes, by 4.4 percent higher compared with September 1980 figures, but was by 16.8 percent lower than in September 1979.

Total coal production of the first three quarters of this year reached 121.7 million tonnes, by 19.1 percent less compared with corresponding figures for 1980.

Electric energy output in September this year was by 6.3 percent lower compared with a year ago. The total output for the first three quarters of this year amounted to 84,358 million kwh, by 5.7 percent lower than in the corresponding period of last year.

By the end of September potatoes from about 84 percent of the acreage have been harvested and sugar beets from about 36 percent of the acreage have been gathered.

The number of fattened pigs under contract for sale to the state between October and December is by 49.3 percent lower compared with a corresponding period of last year and that of cattle by 41.7 percent lower.

Compared with figures for September 1980, milk purchases by the state last September were by 0.3 percent smaller and of eggs by 7.8 percent. Compared with total purchases in the first three quarters of 1980, this year figures relating to milk are by 10.4 percent lower and of eggs by 1.6 percent lower.

Over the first eight months of this year investment expenditure in the socialized economy sector totaled 241 billion zlotys, 21.6 percent below last year's figures. During the first three quarters of this year 119,000 newly built apartments have been handed over for use, 35,600 less compared with a corresponding period of last year.

Total employment in the socialized economy in the first three quarters of this year averaged 12,929,999, by 0.5 percent higher compared with a corresponding period of last year.

Payments out of the wages fund totaled about 767.9 billion zlotys for the first three quarters of this year, by 27.0 percent higher compared with last year's data. Average monthly (?payments) in the socialized economy sector reached 6,952 zlotys, by 27.2 percent higher than average pay in the January-September 1980 period. The supply and demand disequilibrium has grown more acute.

Supplies of [word indistinct] and meat products this September were by 25.8 percent lower compared with corresponding last year's figures, those of fish by 31 percent, and of animal fat by 30.8 percent.

Cigarettes, matches, toilet soap, toothpaste, shampoo, washing powder and detergents were in short supply in September.

Foreign trade figures for September were below very meagre results of September 1980. In exports the decline amounted to [figure indistinct] percent, and in imports - 17.6 percent.

Further on Economic Data

LD151126 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 14 Oct (PAP) -- According to data supplied by the Main Statistical Office, the country's difficult economic situation did not improve by September.

In the first 9 months of this year, in comparison with the same period last year, the value of realized output of socialized industry was 13.4 percent lower; average employment was 0.4 percent lower; but the wages fund rose 24.4 percent.

Purchase of slaughter cattle in September was 31.5 percent lower than in the same period last year. Over the 9 months of this year purchase of slaughter cattle was 21.3 percent lower than in the same period last year.

During the first 9 months of this year, industrial constructions of a total estimated value of Z97.4 billion, which is 13.1 percent lower than last year, were handed over for exploitation. capital investments in the socialized sector of the economy amounted to Z24 billion [figure as received], or 21.6 percent lower than in the same period last year. During the same 9 months 119,000 apartments were handed over to the population, which is 35.6 percent below the housing construction figures for the analogous period last year.

In the employment sphere over 38,000 (?unemployed) were registered, half of which were school leavers from various types of schools.

In comparison with the analogous period last year, the retail price value of Polish-manufactured and imported goods put on the market in September was 2 percent higher than a year ago.

Supplies of meat and meat products in September were 25.8 percent lower, of fish and canned fish 31 percent lower, and of animal fats 30.8 percent lower. Supplies of milk, cheeses and fresh cheeses were more plentiful than in September of last year, but did not meet demand. Shortages of cigarettes, matches, soap, toothpaste, shampoo and detergents were noted.

In September the foreign trade turnover was down 8.9 percent in exports and down 17.6 percent in imports compared with last year. In comparison with the same period last year, exports during the past 9 months were down 15.4 percent and imports 10.1 percent. Imports from socialist countries, however, rose by 3.1 percent, which is mainly linked to increased supplies from the USSR. Imports from capitalist countries fell by 24.7 percent.

AGRICULTURAL TASK GROUP SESSION REPORTED

LD142138 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct (PAP) -- Ways and means to boost sale to the state of livestock and agricultural produce and to improve supplies of means of production and industrial consumer goods for the farmers was high on the agenda of today's session of the agricultural task group presided over by Vice-Premier Malinowski which took place at the Council of Ministers' office.

The grain harvest this year was bigger than last year's crops. By October 10 the sowing of winter crops was almost completed, 95 percent of the potato harvest was gathered, half of the sugar beet crop and 80 percent of maize was harvested. But the sale to the state of agricultural products was unsatisfactory largely because farmers are unable to buy the goods they need. So far about 45 percent of the potato quota earmarked for processing has been delivered by farmers and less than 550,000 tonnes for the market. This is a little over 50 percent of the required quota.

In the immediate future supplies of petroleum, diesel oil, coal and plant protection means will be decisive for the country's agriculture and the food economy. More than 40,000 tonnes of petroleum and 140,000 tonnes of diesel oil will be needed to meet demand up to the end of the year. Although agriculture is in a privileged position, supplies of petrol cannot be increased in October. However, diesel oil deliveries might [words indistinct]. During the first three quarters of this year coal supplies for farmers were about 1.8 million tonnes lower compared with last year's quotas.

Farmers' Cooperation Urged

LD150900 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Agricultural staff under the leadership of Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski held a working meeting in an attempt to provide an answer to the question asked by everyone: What can and must be done in order to increase purchases of agricultural products and thus better supply the market with food? And the matter concerns not only meat and fat but the management and stocking for the winter of all agricultural products. Thus, sugar is also included.

There should be no shortage of grain products, vegetables and fruit but there is a problem with potato supplies to the inhabitants of larger towns. With such good yields, why is there this problem, you will ask. The point is that the cooperative apparatus of purchasing has not been equal to its task, that transportation is working sluggishly, and that for 2 weeks the recipients could not decide how many potatoes to order. As a result, only a half of the planned quantities have been purchased and supplied to the inhabitants. Now it will be necessary to increase purchases. But this will be very difficult because the supply of potatoes is declining. Hence a proposal to allocate a quantity of industrial potatoes for supply to the market.

Deputy Premier Malinowski, who did not mince his words today, instructed representatives of individual agricultural and food industry centers to take concrete measures. Everything yielded this year by our land must be managed, processed and supplied to the market. Of course, this depends to a great extent on farmers. Many of them delay deliveries of food products waiting for the means of production to reach them before that. Decisions were taken in this matter. Deputy Premier Malinowski instructed individual ministries and voivodas to take steps which will lead to an increase in the delivery of the means of production. I think that we greatly need the farmers' good will, and their understanding of the critical situation. The waiting and delays in the delivery of agricultural products can only worsen this situation.

INTELLECTUALS PROPOSE 'COMPROMISE GOVERNMENT'

LD152054 Hamburg DPA in German 1937 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (DPA) -- A group of about 200 leading Polish intellectuals and scientists today proposed the formation of a "compromise government" consisting of experts standing above the political groupings. In the present critical situation, Poland needs a government capable of securing the confidence of the majority of the population and capable of leading the economy and the state out of the paralysis.

A memorandum drawn up by the members of the group, "Experience and Future" [DIP] was conveyed to the government, to the Sejm, to Solidarity and to the Bishop's Conference. It says that such a government must be backed by the authority of all forces in society and by the personal expert knowledge of the members of the cabinet. The composition of this "government of compromise" must be agreed on with all political and social forces concerned and with the participation of the Catholic Church. The Ministries of Defense, Internal Affairs and Foreign Affairs should be the preserve of the Polish United Workers' Party.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON JUSTICE MINISTRY OPERATIONS

LD151808 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Correspondent Marek Tomanowicz report]

[Text] Government spokesman Jerzy Urban organized a government press conference today which dealt with the operations of the Ministry of Justice. Minister of Justice Prof Sylwester Zawadzki and departmental directors replied to journalists' questions.

One can see three basic trends in the ministry's operations: creating legal guarantees for renewal, particularly raising the rank of courts, constructing legal foundations for the economic reform, and combating the violation of social discipline, law and order.

The reform of the judiciary appears to be a great undertaking. The reform boils down to a widening of the courts' powers, which transpires from new bills on enterprises and workers' self-management, and to the liquidation of the excessive dispersal of courts. There are currently 48 voivodship courts and in some only a few judges are employed.

We have learned that this year 31,000 persons have been conditionally released from prison. There are currently 74,000 persons in prisons, which is the smallest number in 20 years. The policy of conditional release will continue.

Minister Sylwester Zawadzki considers [words indistinct] of utmost importance [words indistinct] in the penitentiary system. This should be translated first of all as educational work with prison service. There is full agreement in this respect between the Ministry of Justice and the Polish Penitentiary Society.

OFFICIALS FACE FRAUD, MISAPPROPRIATION CHARGES

Poznan Fraud Indictment

LD150956 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] An indictment has been received by the voivodship court in Poznan against Jozef Cichowlas, former first secretary of the PZPR Committee of Poznan - Grunwald, a former councillor in the town council awarded with the Order of Builder of People's Poland. During the period from January 1977 to October 1980 in Poznan and [name indistinct] while perpetrating a continuous offence in collusion with three other persons through not paying for a variety of work and transportation services linked with the construction of a recreation home, he swindled the Poznan [word indistinct], the Remobud building combine and the Poznan engineering factory of the peasants' self-help out of nearly Z145,000. The court will start to deliberate the case on 30 October.

Szczepanski, Patyk Indictments

LD152242 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (PAP) -- The Prosecutor General announced today that the indictment against former members of the leadership of the Committee for Radio and Television has been sent to the Voivodship Court in Warsaw.

It took several months of hard work to outline in detail the overall economic activity of the committee covering a period from 1972 to 1980.

The indictment accuses five persons including the committee's former chairman Maciej Szczepanski and his first deputy Eugeniusz Patyk. The charges filed against them include appropriation of the committee's assets worth several million zlotys, acquisition of personal gains through abuse of office, and practising of favoritism. The indictment also cites cases of flagrant mismanagement and wasteful economy resulting in losses exceeding 200 million zlotys.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON POLITICAL 'STRUGGLE' IN SCHOOLS

LD141506 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 14 Oct 81

["Anxiety in Polish Schools" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU today said a struggle inspired from the outside is waged in Polish schools.

Schools, especially at secondary level, are flooded with leaflets and brochures of unknown or suspicious authorship, with demagogical and tendentious contents the credibility of which is difficult to confirm. Various envoys, the daily said, encourage school youth to take part in protest actions, come up with demands which have nothing in common with their true aspirations, set up organizations whose activities are contrary to the educational aims of the school.

Attempts are made to antagonize the school milieu, to split both school youth and teachers into opposing groups, the daily went on. School pupils take part in hooligan riots, desecrations of monuments, and distributing anti-socialist and anti-Soviet publications.

All this, charged the daily, is inspired by adults, people who carry out struggle in the name of their own political interests.

TEACHER'S DAY OBSERVED AMIDST PROTESTS

Officials Attend Ceremony

LD141932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Today, on teacher's day, a ceremony took place at the Belveder to confer on 60 teachers the title of Merited Teacher of the Polish People's Republic. The chairman of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, stated, among other things, that today the attention of the teaching world is directed, above all, at the teacher's charter; moreover, the university lecturers are waiting for the bill on higher education.

Independent of whether, and about what, disputes will still be conducted, in the final phase of the work on these bills it is beyond dispute that they are the expression of the transformations which were later given the name of renewal. Irrespective, moreover, of this or that formulation, the teacher's charter is being directed at the Sejm. Above all, its general expression is important, the enhancement of the teacher's profession, and the recognition of the particular significance of pedagogical work.

One must hope that the relevant Sejm commissions, after the necessary debates and agreements, will shortly submit the final draft of this bill at a plenary session of the Sejm.

The chairman of the Council of State went on to indicate that schools must take upon themselves an ever greater responsibility for the upbringing and preparation of young citizens for life, taking into account both the interests of the individual and those of the community, the nation, the state and even the whole human community.

The act of conferring the decorations with the title of Merited Teacher of the Polish People's Republic, and the presentation of diplomas connected with this, were carried out by the chairman of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party, Stefan Ignar, and the chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party, Edward Kowalczyk.

On behalf of those decorated, Henryk (Zemlynski), the director of the group of electronics schools in Wroclaw, made a speech.

Invited representatives of the teachers trade unions: ZNP Oswiata [Polish Teachers' Union -- Education], ZNP Nauka [Polish Teachers' Union -- Science], and of the section of education and upbringing of NSZZ Solidarity did not come to today's ceremony.

This year's teacher's day passed in a very peculiar atmosphere. It was celebrated in modest ceremonies in the schools, in (?the presentation of gifts to) teachers, namely bunches of flowers, and expressions (?of thanks) from the pupils and their parents. Generally speaking, however, this year's teacher's day was burdened with the issue of the teacher's charter and the government's amendments to the draft of this document which deviates from the demands of the profession.

Joining the protest contained in the resolution of the main directorate of the Polish Teachers' Union Oswiata, many teachers refrained from participating in the celebration of teacher's day [passage indistinct].

Warning Strike for 3 Nov

LD132008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Modest ceremonies, mounting conflict around government amendments to the draft teachers' charter and growing difficulties in daily school life mark the teachers professional holiday throughout the country.

An extraordinary plenum of the district board of the Polish Teachers Union [ZNP] in Lodz adopted an appeal by the Central Board of the ZNP "Oswiata" [Education] which is supported by the Central Board of the ZNP "Nauka" [Science], and which calls for not participating in the teachers' day celebrations organized by the authorities. The plenum announced 14 October as the first day of strike readiness in Lodz region educational and training establishments. The plenum also announced a warning strike for 3 November.

The protest is connected with delays in legislative work on the new teachers' charter, with changes introduced to its original draft and with delays in regulating the statute of other education employees.

An extraordinary plenum of the ZNP district board in Piotrkow Trybunalski also adopted a resolution today which approves the 9 October stance of the ZNP Central Board and which concerns forms of protest against the attitude of administrative authorities toward the problems of schools and teachers. This attitude is expressed, among other things, in [word indistinct] government changes to the draft teachers' charter. It was decided to boycott the ceremonies to mark teachers' day organized by administrative and educational authorities and to conduct classes on the holiday.

Entering into other forms of protest has been announced if the ZNP stance is not considered in further work on the teachers' charter.

Zdunska Wola Strike

LD151054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Teachers, employees of the administration and services at schools and preschool establishments in Zdunska Wola in Sieradz Voivodship have today gone on 3-hour warning strikes. Their protest is directed against the government not dealing with a number of demands put forward by the teaching profession. The main bone of contention is the fact that work is being delayed on the teachers' charter and sending it on to the Sejm for consultation in this version.

CAPITALIST COUNTRIES STEP UP SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS

AU141425 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 81 p 5

[PAP correspondent Wojciech Kazmierczak report: "Sejm Deputies on the Country's Internal Situation" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE MAIN GOAL OF THE 7 OCTOBER SESSION OF THE SEJM COMMISSION FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE WAS TO EXAMINE THE REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC ORDER IN THE COUNTRY AND ON THE MINISTRY'S TASKS STEMMING FROM IT.

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the formation of the Citizens' Militia and the Security Service, which falls on Wednesday, Zygmunt Surowiec, commission chairman, cordially congratulated the representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and of the Citizens' Militia headquarters.

THE REPORT DELIVERED BY ADAM KRZYSZTOPORSKI, DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, SHOWED THAT THE ADVERSE PHENOMENA CONNECTED WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER IN THE COUNTRY HAD RECENTLY BECOME FURTHER AGGRAVATED. The threat of the activities of the adversaries of socialism has increased. Members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, endeavoring to expand their organizational structures, particularly in working class circles, have stepped up their activities. True, the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] has been dissolved, but -- in the ministry's opinion -- that was a maneuver to enable KOR members to begin their activity in Solidarity. Committees for the defense of persons imprisoned for their convictions are carrying out their activity among young people. Among many protest actions carried out recently, a new phenomenon is attracting attention: sit-in strikes at some medical schools.

AS A RESULT OF PUBLIC INDISCIPLINE AND THE WEAKENED ROLE OF LEADING CADRES AT ENTERPRISES, THE MANIFESTATIONS OF WASTEFULNESS AND MISMANAGEMENT HAVE INTENSIFIED. This year, 340 offenses of this kind and 34 deliberate acts to the detriment of the national economy -- wrecking machines and equipment -- have been recorded.

The threat of various criminal offenses continues to be high.

Various anti-Soviet excesses are recurring. This year, 73 cases of desecrating monuments to Soviet soldiers have been recorded. Thus far, 38 culprits of those offenses have been found. Fifty criminal proceedings are in progress in connection with anti-Soviet propaganda. Involved in some of them are Solidarity organizations which printed anti-Soviet posters and leaflets, or offered their glass cases to display them.

THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS IS WORKING ARE AT PRESENT MUCH MORE DIFFICULT THAN THEY, FOR EXAMPLE, WERE A YEAR AGO. AS A RESULT OF THE CAMPAIGN OF ACCUSING THE CITIZENS' MILITIA AND THE SECURITY SERVICE OF BREAKING THE LAW, THE SOCIAL CLIMATE IN WHICH THE MILITIA WORKS HAS DETERIORATED. Aggressive groups of hooligans -- most recently in Bydgoszcz and Bialystok -- have frequently assaulted functionaries and prevented them from performing their duties. Attempts have also been made to split and disintegrate the ministry from within. That was also the objective of forming a trade union of Citizens' Militia functionaries. More than 500 functionaries engaged in organizing the trade union were questioned on this issue, and 96 of them, who refused to give up these activities, have been dismissed from the Citizens' Militia.

SOME CAPITALIST COUNTRIES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE COMPLEX INTERNAL SITUATION IN POLAND TO INTENSIFY THEIR DESTRUCTIVE AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES. Recently the U.S. Government, with CIA participation, set up a special coordinating headquarters [sztab] whose objective is to take advantage of the situation in our country. The number of attempts to engage the citizens of the Polish People's Republic in intelligence and subversive activities has increased about 40 percent. Brutal pressure is frequently exerted on the personnel of Polish missions abroad to obtain espionage information. Western subversive centers have increased their financial and technical assistance to dissident circles in the country.

THE SEJM DEPUTIES EXPRESSED THEIR CONCERN ABOUT THE POOR STATE OF PUBLIC ORDER, WHICH HAS BEEN THE CASE FOR MANY MONTHS. Specific proposals were advanced on how to get out of the impasse.

The commission continued its proceedings and adopted decisions on the implementation of the act on insignia and uniforms, on fire services and the activity of voluntary fire brigades. The commission also examined the government's answers concerning raising the legal standards in the work of organs administering justice, and activities aimed at ensuring the stability of the family.

PRESS REPORTS IMPROVEMENTS IN FOOD SUPPLIES

AU151143 [Editorial Report] The Romanian press on 13 and 14 October report extensively on improvements in food stores and markets following implementation of the recent State Council decree on hoarding; print letters from working people to this effect; and strongly urge peasants to increase production and private people to grow as much of the foodstuffs they need as is feasible.

Bucharest SCINTEIA on 13 October carries on page 1 and 2 a 1,900 word editorial which reiterates that foodstuffs are in ample supply if people will only limit purchases to what they actually need. The editorial finds fault with the distribution of state stocks; towns where people can be and are engaged in agriculture should be allocated less foodstuffs than those which are purely industrial. Villagers are "obligated" to produce their own foodstuffs; countries which produce more will be allocated more; "agricultural producers must bring greater amounts of foodstuffs to city markets, and especially, sell at legally established prices." In return, town people must help with agricultural work in peak seasons.

The same SCINTEIA issue carries on page 2 reports from food stores and markets (1,500 words) where the situation is said to have already improved: No more lines, people buying in reasonable quantities (that is, no more than they are allowed), and additional marketing outlets opened. The paper also carries letters from readers praising the effects of the decree. In addition, some object to villagers buying foodstuffs in towns, and some to people feeding bread and so forth to animals.

ROMANIA LIBERA on 13 October devotes all of page 3 to the same topics, reiterating the measures that must be taken by foodstores and administrative authorities to implement the decree. Great stress is placed on individual production and on the need to cultivate each acre of available land.

SCINTEIA on 14 October has all of page 2 dealing with the same subject. Major stress is placed on the fact that peasants have been found selling their produce at as much as twice the legal prices, and fines are not enough to deter them from such "unethical" practices.

ROMANIA LIBERA on 14 October devotes its page 3 to "Public Support for the Recent Decree," and reports from various stores. In an interview with a Bucharest People's Council official about measures to improve the trade network, the latter states that Bucharest inhabitants will be "divided up into districts around food stores," so that people will only be able to buy at their neighborhood store.

CEAUSESCU OPENS INTERNATIONAL FAIR 15 OCT

AU151046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Oct (AGERPRES) -- The "1981 Bucharest International Fair", ample economic event now at its seventh edition, was officially opened on October 15 in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The opening ceremony was attended by other members of the Romanian party and state leadership, foreign guests, members of the diplomatic corps.

Romania's president cut the inaugural ribbon and then saw round the stands arranged in the central pavilion as well as pavilions of other participating countries.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1100 GMT on 15 October carries an account of the international fair listing the following officials as accompanying Ceausescu: "Comrades Ilie Verdet, Cornel Burtica, Lina Ciobanu, Janos Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Aneta Spornic, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Mihai Gere, Suzana Gadea, Ion Ionita, Elena Nae, Cornel Onescu, Marin Radoi, Ion Ursu, as well as government members and leaders from central economic institutions.]

["Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest and members of the diplomatic corps, directors of the national stands and representatives of companies from abroad participating in the fair were also present."]

OLTEANU GREETS POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER

AU151206 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] On the 38th anniversary of the Polish People's Army Day, Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory cable to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic.

On the same occasion, Poland's military, air and naval attache to Bucharest, Col Wladyslaw Biernat, met with military cadres, cadets and enlisted men from the Mirceacel Batrin Naval Institute and from the Constanta garrison, to whom he spoke about the event being celebrated. The participants at the meetings visited a photo exhibition and watched documentary films showing aspects of the life and activity of the Polish People's Army personnel.

DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN MOSCOW

AU152047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Now in Moscow to participate in the meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, met N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman for the Soviet side in the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration.

In the spirit of the summit agreements, tackled were aspects of the development and diversification of the economic collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union during the present year and in the future.

Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Hungarian Joint Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration had an interview in Moscow with Jozsef Marjai, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, chairman for Hungary in the commission.

Examined were problems related to the deepening and expansion of the economic and technical and scientific collaboration between Romania and Hungary.

PRESIDENT GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON KWP ANNIVERSARY

AU131347 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee, Pyongyang:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song,

On behalf of all Romanian communists and people, I extend to you and the friendly Korean communists and people warm and comradely greetings as well as cordial congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] foundation.

The creation of the working class' revolutionary party was an event of outstanding importance in the long struggle waged by the Korean people against imperialist domination and feudal oppression and for national and social liberation. The KWP successfully organized and led the struggle of the people's masses to attain profound revolutionary changes in society, to build the new social system and to defend and consolidate the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland.

The Romanian people follow with lively interest and admiration the huge creative activity carried out by the hardworking and talented Korean people, under the leadership of the KWP headed by you, and wholeheartedly rejoice in their successes in the socioeconomic development of the country in all fields of socialist construction. We fully support the KWP constructive proposals on the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland and the creation of the (Koryo) Democratic Confederal Republic.

Pointing out with satisfaction the good relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and KWP and between the Romanian and Korean peoples, I reiterate the conviction that they will continue to increasingly develop, in the spirit of talks and understandings reached during our meetings in Bucharest and Pyongyang, to the benefit of building the new social system in our countries and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, national independence, peace and cooperation between peoples.

On your party anniversary, I extend to you best wishes for new and ever greater achievements in implementing the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress, in the entire socialist construction and in the just struggle to attain the Korean people's vital aspiration for national unity.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

PREMIER VERDET RECEIVES CEMA DELEGATIONS

AU142048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 14, Romanian prime minister Ilie Verdet received the heads of the delegations participating in the 12th session of the CMEA Committee for Collaboration in the Field of Technical and Material Supplies that proceeds in Bucharest.

Participating were the head delegates of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, USSR and Vietnam.

Attending were Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, minister of technical and material supply and control of fixed assets administration, acting president of the CMEA Committee for Collaboration in Technical and Material Supplies.

During the interview the sides evoked with satisfaction the relations of tight friendship and good collaboration among the CMEA member countries, stress falling on the possibilities existing for deepening and expanding these relations to the advantage of the socialist construction in the states member to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, of the progress and welfare of the peoples in these countries.

The sides also highlighted the need for them to meet the mutual obligations in point of energy, fuels, raw and auxiliary materials, to develop to a greater extent their collaboration and cooperation in view of meeting these needs, in tune with coordination of the plans of the CMEA member countries.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

KRAIGHER SENDS EGYPT'S MUBARAK GREETINGS CABLE

LD151744 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher has sent a telegram of felicitations to new Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, stressing the conviction in the further development of Yugoslav-Egyptian relations, friendship and all-round cooperation.

This will contribute to the implementation of the principles and the attainment of the objectives of the policy of non-alignment in solving essential problems of the present day world, the telegram further states.

FADILJ HODZA RECEIVES LIBYA'S BRIGADIER JABIR

LD151806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, received Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Revolution Council and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in the Palace of the Federation today. Brigadier Jabir is paying an official and friendly visit to the armed forces of the SFRY at the head of a Libyan military delegation.

During a cordial and friendly conversation, in which army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense also took part, both sides positively appraised the high level of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Libya in the political, economic, military-economic and all other fields. Possibilities for promoting this very fruitful cooperation were also discussed.

An exchange of views was also carried out during the meeting on a number of topical questions on the development of international relations, especially the situation in the Near East and Mediterranean area, and on nonaligned countries' activities.

Brigadier Jabir conveyed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's greetings to the SFRY Presidency. The greetings were warmly reciprocated by Fadilj Hodza on behalf of the Presidency.

LJUBICIC TALKS WITH TANZANIAN DEFENSE OFFICIAL

LD151544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, had a meeting in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today with S. Kibona, junior minister in the Tanzanian Ministry of Defense, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country and armed forces at the head of a delegation of the Ministry of Defense of his country.

General Ljubicic had talks with the visitor and the members of the delegation from friendly and nonaligned Tanzania on questions of mutual interest for the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and were attended by Admiral Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and other military leaders.

LCY PRESIDENT MOJSOV CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG

AU142025 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Workers Party, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent congratulations to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party.

The telegram expresses best wishes for new successes in socialist construction of the DPRK and for its further comprehensive development, as well as the conviction that the Korean people's historical and just aspirations for their country's peaceful unification will be fulfilled.

The readiness is also expressed to further successfully develop and strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Korean Workers Party, and between the two socialist and nonaligned countries in the interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Korea, peace and socialism in the world and strengthening the Nonaligned Movement and policy.

KRAIGHER CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION

LD152322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav economy must increase it exports next year by more than the planned 7 percent in order to reduce the country's balance-of-payments deficit and level of indebtedness, it was stated at today's session of the committee for economic stabilization. The committee, formed recently to deal with the country's economic problems, is chaired by president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher.

The session pointed out that more effective, selective measures must be taken to boost exports. But it also underlined that this goal cannot be achieved without a significant reduction in domestic consumption and the curbing of price rises.

GROUP DISCUSSES 12TH LCY CONGRESS POLITICAL REPORT

LD151528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Commission for the Preparation of the Draft of the Political Report for the 12th LCY Congress today discussed the part of the draft report which relates to the socioeconomic and political conditions in which the LCY and the SFRY have promoted international cooperation.

At its session, which was chaired by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the commission noted that this part of the report should reaffirm the continuity of Yugoslavia's independent policy which our country and the LCY pursued under Comrade Tito's leadership.

Since significant changes have taken place on the international scene in the period between the two congresses of Yugoslav communists, it is necessary for the report to the 12th congress also to reflect all the contradictions of present day international relations.

On the one hand there has been a vigorous growth of the forces struggling for peace and progress in the world, for the democratization of political and economic relations. Among these forces the Nonaligned Movement has become one of the key and irreplaceable subjects of international relations despite the contradictions which have manifested themselves within it. At the same time, socialism as a world process is increasingly permeating the pores of international life, all of which demonstrate the fact that the world is developing in a pluralist way today and that the might of the great powers is no longer unlimited.

On the other hand, the current international situation is characterized not only by a deep crisis of relations as a whole, but also by internal crises inside the systems and the blocs, the crises of detente, energy, food, ethics. These crises, naturally, did not emerge on their own, but are the consequences of accumulated international problems whose solution is being delayed by the rivalry between the great powers and between the blocs, by the senseless arms race, and by a series of other accumulated problems.

In this sense the LCY will confirm again at its 12th Congress that the search for a modus vivendi [as received] in the struggle for peace and democratic relations in the world is the only way out and the only prospect for the world.

KOSTIC REPORTS ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, DEBTS

AU151755 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 81 p 7

[L.J. Cudomirovic Report]

[Summary] Speaking yesterday at the session of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces, Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, said that, "although some of the basic prerequisites for normalizing the functioning of the foreign exchange market have been fulfilled, it is still uncertain when the national bank will be able to fully satisfy the economy's great demand for foreign exchange funds." One of the main prerequisites that must be fulfilled is to ensure that the planned deficit of $1.8 billion in the country's balance of payments will not be exceeded by the end of the year, Kostic said. It follows from this, Kostic said further, that the republics and provinces must strictly adhere to their planned "foreign exchange balance of payments levels," and that the national bank must obtain a foreign loan of $2.05 billion to cover the aforementioned balance of payments deficit.

Petar Kostic informed the delegates about encouraging and unfavorable trends in the country's balance of payments, and said in this connection that in the first 7 months of this year the country considerably exceeded the planned level of deficit in its balance of payments with the countries of the convertible currency area. However, in view of the recent more favorable trends in exports and the fact that the total foreign exchange earnings from tourism will only be known later in the fall, it is still possible that the planned level of deficit will not be exceeded by the end of the year.

Explaining the measures that have been taken already to finally normalize the work of our foreign exchange market, Kostic characterized as intolerable the situation in which the national bank is constantly intervening by selling foreign exchange but itself has no original foreign exchange source. He also outlined the measures that have been taken to ensure a greater circulation of that foreign exchange which is held, in addition to the national bank, by the economy in its bank accounts.

As regards this year's borrowing abroad, Kostic reported that the loan of $1,367,000,000 of the planned total loan of $2.05 billion has been already obtained and that further contacts to obtain the remaining sum of about $700 million are now in progress.

"According to him, the country's foreign debts, within the framework of medium-term and long-term credits, amount to $17,884,000,000. Other countries owe Yugoslavia about $1.6 billion. Thus the country's total debts, without short-term credits, amount now to $16.3 billion and this year the country must pay about $2 billion in interest payments alone."

Kostic reported that measures are being taken to ensure that the total amount of short-term credits will not exceed the planned amount by the end of the year. He also said that "The country's foreign exchange reserves are now at the level of $2.8 billion. This amount is envisaged by the resolution for this year and, as is known, it is sufficient to enable the country to fulfill all of its financial commitments and maintain the country's foreign liquidity during a 2-month period."

BORBA EXPLAINS PROPOSALS FOR NEW DEFENSE LAW

AU151052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 81 p 14

[Nada Babic article: "Social Self-Protection as a Barrier to All Surprises"]

[Text] A proposal for law on all-people's defense will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly delegates in the near future. The law on all-people's defense that is now in effect was adopted in 1974 and has become obsolete in many respects. The proposed new law provides for linking the all-people's defense and the social self-protection by a mechanism that will more completely meet the requirements of the country's defense.

The social self-protection plays a far greater role in the country's defense and security and in protecting the constitutional order against all possible threats and surprises in peace and war. The proposed law supplements the provisions on mobilization and introduces new norms determining what are considered "other threats within the country."

It also precisely defines the role of the League of Communists in the event that the competent organs become unable to fulfill their tasks in the country's defense and in protecting the constitutional order.

The working people and citizens in that event continue the struggle and resistance against the enemy. The LCY, as the sociopolitical force most responsible for the defense and protection of the socialist self-managing community, organizes and leads, through the direct activities of its members, the all-people's resistance and is the main factor responsible for renewing and enabling all social organs and organizations to function successfully.

The proposed new law on all-people's defense provides for the possibility of the SFRY Presidency authorizing the committees for all-peoples defense and social self-protection, in the event of an immediate threat of war to the country, to issue extraordinary orders for using the individual parts of territorial defense.

Volunteers in Territorial Defense

There is also a more precise provision on volunteers, and they are given the opportunity in peacetime to participate in territorial defense military exercises. It is stipulated that territorial defense includes all those armed forces which are not part of the Yugoslav People's Army or the militia. In certain situations, the militia could also be used for combat tasks.

New provisions are also proposed regarding the right of the working people and citizens to make decisions on all-people's defense matters and tasks and regarding their right to information. The right and duty of participating in civil defense are also precisely defined and greater opportunities are provided for fulfilling work obligations in certain peacetime situations.

The basic provisions also deal quite extensively with the duties of local communities in all-people's defense and social self-protection in peace and war. The working people and citizens will continue to fulfill their rights and duties directly or through their delegates in the organs of local communities, and the local communities are obliged to coordinate their defense plans with the plans of basic organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities and with the plans of neighboring local communities.

The proposal also provides for a new chapter of the law on sociopolitical and social organizations and associations of citizens which particularly stresses the role of communists in the country's defense and protection.

In the event of a danger of war, all citizens of our country who have reached the age of 15 and are able to work are subject to compulsory military service.

Yugoslav People's Army and Extraordinary Situations

The proposed new law more precisely determines the role of units of the Yugoslav People's Army in various extraordinary situations caused by natural disasters. Just as in the past, the citizens may expect assistance from soldiers in their most difficult times. Some of the units of the Yugoslav People's Army will also play a certain role in social self-protection.

The role of the SFRY Presidency in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection is also more precisely defined and elaborated. Following the adoption of the new law, the provisions of the present law concerning the president of the republic will become void.

Several chapters of the proposed law concern the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection. These committees would be set up and formed at all levels of social organization except at the federation level. The committees for all-people's defense and social-protection would be formed to direct the measures and activities and to provide operational and political leadership in fulfilling the unified goals and tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT OF KOSOVO

LD152120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today adopted a draft accord on the fastest possible development of the province of Kosovo in the 1981-1985 period.

Stepped-up production, modernization, the construction and expansion of facilities offering more employment opportunities, are the main goals which must be realized on the basis of the draft accord among the Yugoslav republics and provinces. Another important task is to channel investments into the speedier development of the manufacturing industries, agriculture, crafts and tourism as well as the quick completion of major power and water resources development projects currently under construction in the province.

The government also discussed a report on the results of the temporary ban on financing the construction of noneconomic and non-productive facilities with social funds. The report notes that these investments have been reduced in comparison with investments in the economy.

MOJSOV ADDRESSES MEETING AT PRISTINA UNIVERSITY

AU091225 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Milisav Milic report on speech by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at talks with representatives of the organization of the League of Communists and the board of the Pristina University on 8 October -- with portions recorded]

[Excerpts] The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium believes that what is needed is an open and specific political struggle against the enemies who have arrogantly undermined our peace.

[Begin recording] We must openly show to every working man, to every young person and also to that elementary or secondary schoolchild whose hand is guided by someone to naively write some slogans which he does not properly understand because he is politically inexperienced. [sentence as heard] It is on this basis that we must develop a wide political action and declare clearly whether we are in favor of living together with all the consequences or we are not. It is clear to all that such a policy [of not living together] must lead to an adventurism because in the final resort one of the consequences of not living together would be to change the borders, change the borders of this Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which was not created at a negotiating table, which is not what the Versailles Yugoslavia was, but which is a community created in the revolution through the common will, the common struggle and the common sacrifices of all our peoples and nationalities. [end recording]

But changing the borders, Mojsov says, implies the use of force, and force represents an extreme adventurism because it can lead to a fratricidal war and invite on the the scene those forces we defeated already in the revolution, defeated on this classical ground of confrontation and rivalry between the big powers.

[Begin recording] Who is in favor of self-management and who is against it? This means whether we will continue to develop the right of the working man, the working people to be masters of their income, to decide on its distribution, to decide on all affairs of our state community or whether someone else will decide in their name. It is no accident that it was precisely for that reason that the enemy attacked our self-managing system and our nonaligned policy, because it is precisely that system and that policy that curtails the scope and prospects for the nationalist ideology which the enemy wants to impose on us. Are we in favor of nonalignment and of nonacceptance of the blocs or of bowing to some other forces that are competing in the world? Are we in favor of continuing to be active on the international scene within that great progressive group of countries which do not bow to the blocs and which want to follow an independent policy, or will we again introduce -- by the back door or directly -- a bloc confrontation around us and bowing to the blocs?

We will never renounce our self-management and our nonaligned policy and all those who think that they can influence this historical option of ours, by exploiting the temporary difficulties we are now facing, are deeply deceiving themselves because this option is permament and, I can say, as eternal as this world. [end recording]

Speaking about the intranational relations, Lazar Mojsov pointed out among other things:

[Begin recording] We communists must wage a struggle against all nationalisms appearing in other communities also. But as Comrade Tito taught us: One of his basic messages on building brotherhood and unity, through which we won in the war and the revolution, is that communists must struggle first of all against nationalism in their own ranks. We must struggle against any indoctrination through an alleged national history and the study of the national past of every people. We have all passed through that. All our peoples, just as you Albanians here in Kosovo, have their historical conflicts, historical traumas. It is not only you about whom the big powers have fought. This is a traditional region where there has been penetration of the big powers and many among us have also passed in the same way through that crisis of national romanticism in the aspiration to build our national individuality on some exaggerated foundations. But as communists and as Marxists we must clearly perceive this and we must not allow any indoctrination of the younger generation on that basis.

We have many common elements in the past also because we struggled jointly against foreign enslavers. And we have such glorious and inexhaustible tradition of the national liberation struggle and revolution in which we jointly struggled against the fascist aggressors and their various servants and helpers. It is on this that we must mostly build the educational system of the younger generation and not on returning to some events of thousand years of centuries ago interpreted in a romantic or, to put it bluntly, a nationalist manner. [end recording]

Lazar Mojsov devoted a considerable part of his speech to the relations between Yugoslavia and neighboring Albania. During the afternoon Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia, visited the Urosevac factory for seamed pipes and held talks with the commune's economic and political aktiv.

TV Interview

AU131250 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Report on 10 Oct statement by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on Pristina television in conclusion to his 8-10 Oct visit to Kosovo; opening passage recorded in Serbo-Croatian fading into Albanian translation]

[Text] During the last 2 days, we have held many talks almost continuously with leading comrades in the province of Kosovo and with many political activisits and workers. Besides visiting Pristina itself, we have also visited Pristina University, Ferizaj, Prizren and Djakovica. We visited many working collectives in these cities and I can say that I formed strong impressions. This was emphasized by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in his statement to Pristina television, while speaking in connection with his impressions during the 2-day stay in our province together with Dr Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

It is becoming increasingly more apparent that the League of Communists of Kosovo and all the socialist subjective forces in Kosovo, Mojsov emphasized, are becoming increasingly more resolute in their struggle to totally eliminate the damaging consequences which were caused by the hostile counterrevolutionary activities of irresponsible people, those deceived and [word indistinct] people, led by a foreign force; persons who wished to disturb our work, our life's growth and our efforts for the further all-round development of Kosovo province, for the further strengthening of equality, and the national rapprochement of the Albanians in Yugoslavia.

From the many talks, it seems that all people in Kosovo, first of all, the Albanians, Serbs and Montenegrins whom we met, are united in their true assessment and judgment of all events. This is very good and I think that the League of Communists of Kosovo and the other socio-political organizations in all the institutions of our socialist self-management system will be successful in overcoming to the end all such difficulties. Here we are becoming ever more politically stable. Naturally the enemy does not rest. There still exist some people who are involved in plots. There also exist some people who attract the unsteady hand of children to write nationalist and demagogic slogans. I am convinced that Kosovo workers will resolutely overthrow this activity. If those forces are taking our perseverance into account, let it be known to them that we have considerable perseverance. Yet, we are also very determined to fight to the end against that nationalism which can cause so much damage, above all, to the Albanian people themselves. We in the LCY are interested in what happened in Kosovo because what happened in Kosovo is not a matter for the Kosovo workers and the socialist forces in Kosovo alone. It is also a matter for our equal socialist (?community as a whole) because the preservation of our self-management system, equality of all the Yugoslav peoples in the brotherly community, the preservation of our sovereignty and the territorial integrity of our country are in question.

In the LCY Central Committee we are now preparing a long-term platform of the LCY's struggle to further develop Kosovo province, strengthen equality, brotherhood and unity in our socialist community, and further develop socialist relations. This document will also further mobilize all the subjective socialist forces in resolutely eradicating nationalism and irredentism. Likewise we should now also turn to our normal and regular tasks. I noticed that the Kosovo workers are making self-sacrificing efforts and that the working organizations are achieving good results. At the recent 21st meeting of the LCY Central Committee, we said openly to all Yugoslav workers, and invited all Yugoslav communists to be determined in this direction, to face all perceived economic difficulties which arose in implementing the stabilization policy.

Naturally, such difficulties also exist in Kosovo. Yet I am convinced that they will be overcome through the workers' efforts.

We have great forces and great determination to solve these problems, and I am convinced that all of us, our community in Kosovo and the League of Communists of Kosovo, will become even stronger and more powerful in this struggle, and that the province of Kosovo will develop even further for the good of all Kosovo workers, for all peoples and above all for the Albanians. I wish that all the communists and workers of Kosovo continue on this road and win new victories on the way to building socialism and strengthening our socialist community. This was emphasized by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in his declaration on Pristina television.

STAMBOLIC COMMENTS ON SERBIA DEVELOPMENT PLANS

AU141450 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 81 supplement pp 1, 4-5

[Seska Stanojlovic interview with Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, granted at the VJESNIK offices in Belgrade "in midsummer"]

[Excerpt] [Question] In addition to the "jointly agreed" development policy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, you also speak about a uniform one. Is this perhaps a mere play of words?

[Answer] By no means. I have in mind the provisions about the constitutional legal position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces in it. These provisions indicate the uniformity just as they indicate the specific traits of the Republic of Serbia and the relations in it.

In brief, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the two provinces constitute a composite, united and integrated whole.

To what extent we have departed from this principle in practice is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that the recently adopted provincial plan does not mention the Socialist Republic of Serbia at all. It is not necessary to prove that, for instance, in the fields of energy, food, the development of metallurgy, transportation, the development of education and its structure, and so forth, there exist many common interests and aims which are intertwined and which should be pursued in a uniform way. However, the tendencies of withdrawal within one's borders and disintegration in the past 10 years have been most pronounced within the Republic of Serbia, both between the two provinces and between them and the rest of the republic.

Constructive Initiatives

[Question] According to some people, this insistance on "uniformity" is nevertheless in fact a covert appeal to a unitarian idea of the development of the republic.

[Answer] It is for that reason that it is important to explain it precisely. It is not unitarianism when a jointly agreed decision is uniformly implemented. In our practice so far, however -- and it applies to the relations in the country as a whole -- we have paid more attention to individual responsibility for one's own development and less to a joint responsibility for the development of one's own and of the entire republic, or the country as a whole.

[Question] The questions of social and economic integration, statehood and cooperation in all the fields in Serbia in general have been officially ignored for years. A year or two ago I would not even have been allowed to ask you such a question.

[Answer] After all, I nevertheless have the impression that since we started to talk about it openly and publicly, with good arguments, the efforts which bring us closer to common concrete solutions are more and more united. There are also more and more constructive initiatives in this direction.

Both the provincial and the republican leaderships are responsible for letting responsibility be lost, or rather for letting realistic opportunities for the responsibility of the parts for the whole and the whole for the parts be lost. All these and other questions, as well as the relations within the League of Communists of Serbia and within the republic, will be discussed shortly at a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.

[Question] The Socialist Republic of Serbia allocates considerable sums for stimulating an accelerated development in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. All the development documents so far have "committed" the republic to do it. This also applies to the 1981-85 social plan, and a special accord will be signed on how to stimulate an accelerated development in Kosovo (it will be signed by the three Executive Councils).

[Answer] It is indeed superfluous to stress the interest of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY in an accelerated development of Kosovo, or to draw attention to the economic and political consequences which may arise if this accelerated economic development were left to chance or to blind forces, as has been the case.

Therefore, we did not agree in June this year to renounce the obligation that the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a united community should directly help an accelerated development of Kosovo, in addition to what it does together with others through the federal fund. I think that it is particularly important that we agreed on that occasion that the money should not be transferred from one budget to another for the social superstructure, but that it should be used as a material stimulation for a self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources of organizations in the republic and in Kosovo, which is to say for economic development.

[Question] The stress in this field is laid on "mutual links, cooperation and the self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources by associated labor organizations on an income basis," and this is done most certainly on the basis of the bitter lesson of centralist collection and centralist spending of funds.

[Answer] Certainly. The statist forms of centralization of social resources may become a source of bureaucracy and one of the sources of nationalism, and such a kind of "joint funds" can easily be justified with the interests of an abstract social community, although in fact it serves as a means of manipulation in the hands of state organs.

It Is Not a Language Problems

[Question] You spoke about it during your visit to Kosovo in July, as well as recently at the session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia, where your introductory speech was accepted as the basis for future actions in accelerating Kosovo's economic development.

[Answer] A critical analysis of the development of Kosovo so far has shown that the volume of funds which all in Yugoslavia allocate for the development of Kosovo is not the main condition for its future successful development and for overcoming the disparities along the road. Our attention must be centered on the socioeconomic relations, the development of self-management, the position and the role of the workers class which must become the basic champion of this development. I would even say that a thorough analysis of the socioeconomic relations, and especially of the position of the workers class, would show that the break-through of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo has found its sources precisely in the poorly developed self-management.

In the case when 9/10ths of development funds come "from outside," and their allocation is not decided upon by the workers class but they are invested in "production for the sake of production" instead for the sake of people, workers and their associated labor organizations lose any motivation for creating and acquiring their own income.

This gave rise to the belief that others are responsible for development. Therefore also the indifferent attitude of workers toward an uneconomical spending of tremendous sums in the social superstructure.

VOJVODINA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE VIEWS ECONOMY

AU141933 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 81 p 3

[S. Stanojevic and B. Gulan Report]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 24 Sep -- The economic situation in Vojvodina is fraught with numerous problems, and this demands that the solution of these problems be tackled immediately and without any wavering. In accordance with its role in the political system of socialist democracy, the League of Communists must work to its full extent in the struggle for a more resolute change in behaviour and decisionmaking, so that the economic difficulties that disturb economic stability can be solved more successfully.

These assessments stem from today's session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina which, with Bosko Krunic in the chair, discussed topical questions of the economic and political situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Two Sensitive Points

In the introductory speech Zivan Marelj, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, as well as other participants in the discussion at today's session particularly pointed to two sensitive points which at the present moment "disturb" the economic situation in the province: investments and exports. These two points are, in fact, the "weakest points" in the present economic situation.

In the last planning period, as Marelj stressed, Vojvodina invested some 133 billion dinars in strengthening the material base of labor, and this means that the share of investments in the social product average 39.9 percent. These investments made it possible to complete a 14 large economic plants in the province and thus create a stronger material base. On the other hand, investments, together with general and common expenditures, exerted an unfavourable pressure on the stability of economic trends. In addition to creating too great a problem, another problem has now appeared: Losses have appeared in those collectives which built their new plants over too long a period and at too great a cost; that is, under exceptionally difficult financial conditions.

Because of all these problems, as Marelj stressed, an action was launched in the province aimed at postponing or interrupting the construction of a number of investment projects, something that should contribute to reducing the "investment blow." There is no other way now to calm investments. In this connection, Marelj particularly stressed that in the future the League of Communists must resolutely oppose the phenomena of localism and particularism; that is, of only accepting in principle the policy of more economical investments, while further defending "one's own factory" and the interest of "one's own commune."

Marelj also pointed to the fact that many problems have now appeared in the Vojvodina economy as the result of unsatisfactory economic relations with foreign countries.

Vojvodina has no conditions -- because of various bans -- to export those agricultural products of which it has large surpluses, and thus its exports are to some extent "blocked." On the other hand, its exports are seriously restricted due to the "nonfunctioning of the foreign exchange and foreign trade system."

Exaggerations in Evaluation

Speaking about the political situation in the province, Stipan Kopilovic, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of League of Communists of Vojvodina, specially stressed that it is necessary to ensure a more effective activity if the League of Communists and other subjective forces in solving all problems present in certain circles. To succeed in this respect, in its activity the League of Communists must transcend the frameworks of the basic organizations, but this process is still developing very slowly. Kopilovic particularly pointed to the damaging effect of behavior in certain circles which can be seen in the following: An assessment of the political situation is adopted, conclusions are adopted and this is then considered a "completed task." The problem of unity of activity, and of activity in general, Kopilovic said, is one of the problems that increasingly points to the justified reaction of members of the League of Communists who demand a considerably greater responsibility of all elements for what is said and for what we agree to do.

Speaking about the fact that in Vojvodina, too, phenomena of nationalism exist and that exceptionally serious efforts are being made to eradicate it at its roots, Kopilovic pointed to certain occurrences of "exaggeration in assessing the forces of nationalism." Namely, he believes that certain phenomena that have no connection with nationalism are simply described as such.

Nikola Kmezic pointed out that it is indispensable for the Vojvodina economy to export by the end of the year goods worth $350 million, something that is not always supported by all circles. There are even collectives which ask the following question: Why must they export when they can earn a higher income on the domestic market because of high prices. However, it is necessary to export because without exports there can be no stability in economic operations, and in order to make exports more successful it is necessary to increase productivity of labor significantly.

At today's session, members of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina elected Zivan Berisavljevic, heretofore SFRY ambassador in England, as a new member of the Provincial Committee and its Presidium.

ALIMPIC SPEAKS AT MEMORIAL UNVEILING CEREMONY

LD152000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- Member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Dusan Alimpic today unveiled at the village of Kovilj near Novi Sad the memorial house of Ilija Nesin, an outstanding prewar and wartime party worker and member of the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia, as well as one of the leaders and organizers who made an important contribution to the success of Tito's revolutionary policy of struggle in Vojvodina. The ceremony was held in honor of the 40th anniversary of the uprising and revolution of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Alimpic emphasized that in all phases of struggle and in the worst conditions of persecution and illegal work in the prewar Yugoslavia the Communist Party of Yugoslavia had strong support among youth and that youth showed in this struggle all its revolutionary restlessness, enthusiasm and fighting spirit. Thanks to this, we have preserved the vitality and youthfulness of our revolution. It is this truth that allows us firmly to believe in our forces, in our present and future.

Speaking about the present troubled world, Alimpic said that young people must know that there are many illusions and lies in the world today, that powerful propaganda is carried out for dishonest purposes.

Manipulation with young generation and its indoctrination with ideological convictions alien to our revolution was always counterrevolutionary. This was also shown most clearly by the recent events in Kosovo. As before, now too this shameful activity cannot achieve its aims. There is no such force which could divert our working class, our working people, youth and veterans of the national liberation war from the path which we -- led by Tito -- determined and set for ourselves. We must therefore educate and enable the young people to be critical and clearly to recognize various conservative and other reactionary convictions, dogmatic and other ideologies and influences alien to our society, and to be a powerful actor in the strengthening of our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

We are in the phase of full political and action mobility in order to deal with the outstanding questions of faster implementation of economic stabilization, which for us means greater production of food, greater productivity, more reliance on our own resources of raw materials and our scientific acheivements, labor and technological discipline coupled with self-denial and economy, Alimpic emphasized.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN -- Zagreb, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- Berislav Badurina, prior to his departure for Madrid, the SFRY's new appointed ambassador to Spain, visited Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 8 Oct 81 LD]

DELEGATION MEETING WITH USSR OFFICIAL -- The first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ivan Arkhipov, today received the delegation of the Slovene Executive Council led by Joze Florjancic, vice president of the Execitive Council. On this occasion, individual questions of economic cooperation between Slovenia and Belorussia within the framework of overall Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations were considered. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 8 Oct 81 LD]

LJUBICIC-LAMONTAGNE TALKS -- Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today held talks at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense with Gilles Lamontagne, Canadian minister of national defense and minister plenipotentiary for questions of Canadian war veterans. The Canadian guest leads a group of Canadian officials of the Ministry for Veterans' Questions, the Ministry of Defense and the parliament of veterans organizations and journalists. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 8 Oct 81 LD]

RETAIL PRICE INCREASES -- Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- Over the first nine months of this year, retail prices in Yugoslavia increased by 30.8 percent as compared with December, 1980. The certain stabilization of prices in July and August was passing since a 2.4 percent rise in prices was recorded in September as compared with August. The above price trends indicate that the overall increase of prices this year will exceed the planned 32 percent. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 8 Oct 81 LD]